The Bombay Gazette.

No.6,887.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 186-. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Death.

JAMSETJEE ARDASEER MOOLLA—April 5th, in Bombay, Jamsetjee Ardaseer Moolla, at the house of Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna, No. 8, Bellasis Road, leaving a large circle of friends to bemoan his loss.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 800 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Gottier, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on Monday the 20th April, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

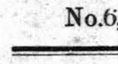
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taswell, will be despatched to Kurrachee on Monday the 13th April, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Mangalore	17	,, Vizagapatam	19
,, Cannanore	18	,, Coconada	19
,, Calicut	18	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin	19	,, Pondicherry	24
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Negapatam	24
,, Colombo	20	,, Galle	
,, Galle		,, Colombo	27
,, Negapatam	24	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Pondicherry		,, Cochin	29
,, Madras	27	,, Calicut	30
,, Coconada	29	,, Cannanore	1
,, Visagapatam	30	,, Mangalore	1
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Gaby, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, at noon, calling at Vingorla on the voyage if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1868.

STEAM TO KATTYWAR, KUTCH, AND KURRACHEE.

THE first-class s. s. "MANCHESTER" Captain T. Teasdale, having gone a thorough repair in the Government Dockyard, and coppered, will sail for the undermentioned Ports on TUESDAY, the 7th of April at noon precisely.

VERAVUL, MANGROLE, PORE BUNDER, DWARKA, CUTCH MANDAVIE, K...BRACHEE.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. SOONDERJEE WALJEE & Co., Cloth Market, near the Jumma Musjid.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 10th instant.)

THE new Iron Clipper ship "ARDGOWAN," 1,282 tons register, classed A 1 at Lloyds, Alexander Kerr, Commander, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Ardgowan*.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Goods, per "HARTFELL," Courtnay, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain Courtnay will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Courtnay.

Bombay, 2nd April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "LAURETTA," Captain McPherson, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain McPherson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Vessel's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain McPherson, Barque *Lauretta*.

Bombay, 30th March 1868.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity or the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA a specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lombago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonory Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, quarter-pints, half-pints, and pints.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.—Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.—No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Agents in Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Perozshah Brothers.
Surat.—Essabhoy Hobatbhoy.
Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Walter Mcilelejohn.
Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Calcutta.—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.
Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.
Madras.—Oakes & Co., Exchange Hall.
Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall; Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.
Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre, Medical Hall.
Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.
Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.
Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.
Shanghai.—H. Foggs & Co.
Cape of Good Hope—Grahamstown.—Campbell & Co.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Bridge & Co.) At Bridge's Celebrated Sarsaparilla, also Ginger & Camomile Depot,
270, Regent Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—A DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 1 per cent. for the half-year, being equal to 8 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 5 per Share, will be payable on or after WEDNESDAY the 1st of April to Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on 16th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1868.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co.,
No. 24 Meadow Street, Bomday,
1, East Street, Poona,
BOOT AND SHOE IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND LEATHER MERCHANTS,

HAVE the pleasure to announce to their numerous Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil, that (in addition to their former large Stock) they have just landed ex s. s. *Rangoon*, a large and varied assortment of Boots and Shoes, Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Coat Cases, Cigar Cases, and Overland Trunks; Courier and Hand Bags, Portable Chairs, Hunting and Driving Whips and Thongs, Ladies' Patent Spurs and Regulation Spurs, Trouser and Spur Chains, Buggy Reins and Rein Holders, Canvas Waterproof Leggings, &c.

Bombay, 6th April 1868.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the undersigned at Kurrachee in Sind as SHOEKEEPERS and GENERAL DEALERS, under the styles of PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE RAJKOTEWALLA and of CURSETJEE and JEHANGHIERJEE JAMSETJEE, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All Monies due to, or from, the said Partnership will be received and paid by the undersigned, JEHANGHIERJEE JAMSETJEE, who continues the business on his own account.—Dated this 3rd day of March 1868.

JEHANGHIERJEE JAMSETJEE.
ARDASEER CURSETJEE.

THE WHEEL OF LIFE, OR ZOETROPE.
Price—Rs. 18.

Extracts from Opinions of the Press.

"The most curious optical Instrument that ever amused a Christmas party. Some of its combination are utterly inexplicable."—*Times.*

"Nothing more amusing has been seen for a long time."—*Daily News.*

"The most mirth-exciting and amusing Optical Instrument ever discovered. It is a perfect wonder, and applicable to scientific purposes as well as amusement."—*Sun.*

"It is a most extraordinary Instrument, and the effects it produces are irresistibly comic. It is so simple that it can be worked from a drawing-room table. It will afford plenty of mirth for the forthcoming Christmas parties."—*Standard.*

"This ingenious Optical apparatus will as much surprise the philosopher as delight the child."—*Advertiser.*

"We cannot attempt to describe how the results are produced; suffice it to say they will keep any Christmas party in high glee."—*Star.*

"The 'Wheel of Life' is an endless fund of enjoyment for young and old. The motions are most remarkable, and some quite inexplicable."—*Scotchman.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FREE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY the 20th instant, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 1st instant, that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and in event of the said Resolution being confirmed, to appoint one or more Liquidators in terms of Act X. of 1866.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd April 1868.

WINDING UP.
25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have still on hand a considerable portion of their STOCK, which they are now SELLING OFF, for CASH only, at prices which they venture to think will please all who may favour them with orders.

Their Stock is of too varied a nature to detail fully, but the following list will give a slight idea of what it consists:—

AIR-TIGHT TIN BOXES; TRAVELLING BATHS WITH COVER, LOCK AND KEY; TAPER, HIP AND SPONGING BATHS; TOILET CANS AND PAILS; MEDICINE CHESTS; SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS; ELECTRIC MACHINES; SPECTACLES; EYE GLASSES; FLOWER VASES; TOILET REQUISITES; METAL SOAP BOXES; FLESH GLOVES; HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS; TOOTH BRUSHES; REQUISITES FOR THE SICK ROOM AND NURSERY; SELTZOGENES FOR MAKING SODA WATER; HYDROLETERS; THERMOMETERS; MEERSCHAUM, BRIAR, AND CLAY PIPES, CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER, MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC GOA POWDER, an infallable cure for Ringworm, GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, CHELTENHAM SALTS, COD LIVER OIL, DR. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, MACASSAR OIL, ODONTO, FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSERY LAMPS, ROBBS' BISCUITS, &c.

An excellent assortment of CRICKET BATS and BALLS, Gun Metal and Steel QUOITS

They are also prepared to fill MEDICINE CHESTS of any size on most moderate terms.

R. & Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messes, Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Ærated Waters to their immense stock of CORKS, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of WHOLESALE BUYERS to the following STORES, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

STOPPERED AND COMMON BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EITHER FOR ICE MACHINES, WASHING SODA, BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILTA, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN, BAR AND FANCY SOAPS in great variety.

A small consignment of LIGHT BREAKFAST CLARET, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts, bottled here, Rs. 4-8 per dozen nett. Discount on large orders

A BANKER'S SAFE, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft. by 2½, well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A PALANQUIN SHIGRAM in good order.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P.S.—Messrs. R & Co. take this opportunity of thanking those of their Constituents who have so kindly answered their call for the payment of outstandings, and trust that those who may still be in arrears will be good enough to pay what they owe to the Firm as early as possible.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

Six Months in India. 2 vols. By Miss Mary Carpenter ..... Rs.	13 8
Life and Correspondence of Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin. By E. Jane Whately	5 12
Life in Abyssinia: being notes collected during three years' residence and travels in that country. By M. Parkyns. 2nd edn., with a new introduction, Map and illustrations.....	5 12
Body and Mind, the nervous system and its derangements. "Mens Sana in Corpora Sano." By G. Y. Hunter, M.R.C.S., L.S. A., H.M.I.S. 2nd edn.	2 12
Outlines of Physiology, human and comparative. 2 vols. Illustrated By J. Marshall, F.R.S.	24 0
Engineering Field-Work. Vol. 2. Waterworks: or, the distribution of water in towns under the constant and intermittent systems. Gauging streams, Sewers, Sewage, and Irrigation. By W. D. Haskoll, C.E	15 0
Dickens's Bleak House. Author's illust. Edn ...	2 12
Benfey's Practical Grammar of the Sanskrit Language, for the use of early Students. 2nd edition.....	8 0
The Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art, 1868. By J. Timbs..	3 12
Thackeray's The Newcomes. Vol. I. (Vol. 5 of the new illustrated edition)	5 12
——Pendennis. 2 vols. (Vols. 3 and 4 ditto).....	11 8
Gunshot Wounds and other Injuries of the Nerves. By Drs S. W. Mitchell, G. R. Morehouse, and W. W. Keen, U. S. Army.....	4 8
Practical Billiards. Illustrated. By W. Dufton...12	0
A New Dictionary of Quotations from the Greek, Latin, and Modern Languages. With index referring to every important word	5 12
General M. W. Smith's Drill and Manœuvres of Cavalry combined with Horse Artillery	9 8
The Structure and Functions of the Eye, illustrative of the power, wisdom, and goodness of God. By S. Thomson, M.D.....	5 12
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, with tunes, small size	1 8
The Forlorn Hope. By Edmund Yates	1 8
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. By O. W. Holmes	0 8
St. Ronan's Well. By Sir W. Scott	0 8
The Chimney Corner. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe.....	0 12
Adventures of Joseph Andrews. By H. Fielding	1 8
The Iliad of Homer. 2 vols. By the Earl of Derby.	7 8
Johnson's Persian, Arabic, and English Dictionary.....	60 0

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Hanover Square, No. 5, for March, 1868 (a waltz, a galop, and 2 songs)	1 0
Handel's Israel in Egypt, Sacred Oratorio. By Dr. J. Clarke	0 12
Waltz.—"La Fugitive"—Grand valse de salon. By Mrs. W. G. Stretton	1 8
Song.—The good bye at the door. Ballad. By S. Glover	1 8
—— Beautiful Isle of the Sea. Christy Minstrels	1 8
—— Jenny Lind's Good Night. By H. West.	1 8
—— There is no love like a mother's. Ballad ...	1 4
—— The Irish Emigrant. By Lady Dufferin ...	1 4
—— Pretty Jemima (don't say no). By P. Hall	1 8
—— Sing me that song again. By R. March...	1 8
—— Come home father. By H. Clay	1 4
—— Hilda. By J. E. Carpenter	1 8

CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

Bombay, 31st March 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mulkuttoo, ABYSSINIA.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
2 ,, Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
½ ,, Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1 ,, Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
½ ,, Fine Colored do.	1 Rug with Strap.
1 ,, White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 ,, Colored do. do.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	2 Overland Trunks.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Clothes Bag.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Opera Hat.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Travelling Hat.
Apollo House.	1 Courier Bag.
	1 Easy Chair.
	BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, of the Apollo Bonded Warehouse Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY the 13th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of passing such Resolutions as may be necessary for the voluntary winding up of the Company and sale of the Company's Premises.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th March 1868.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
22, APOLLO STREET.
(Opposite the Secretariate.)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANGUNTEREN, M. HALL and J. BORDALLO will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthen Bibram.

E. E. S. lets out on hiregood Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY and EASTER MONDAY, the 10th and 13th instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
E. A. FISER, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MÜLLER, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 4th April 1868.

CARR BROTHERS
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,
HABIT MAKERS,
SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Baroda*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.	The Washing Silk Scarf.
,, Coloured Eglinton.	Check Twill Scarf.
,, Glace Eglinton.	Plain Colored Zephyr.
,, Scotch Cambric Eglinton.	Tartan Scarfs.
	Striped Ottawan; and
The Fancy Windsor.	Black and White and Fancy
,, Ring Scarf.	Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Saxony Flannel Shirts.
Silk and Wool Shirts.
Amgola Shirts.
Tweed Shirts.
All Wool Shirts.
London made Shirts.
India Gauze under Shirts.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.	The Challenge.
,, Improved Carlton.	,, Daisy.
,, Opera	,, Hyde Park.
,, Grosvenor.	,, Olympic.
,, Cavalier.	,, Colonial; and
,, Persigny.	,, Continental.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,
Just Received,
Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits, ready made, always on hand.

Terms Strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON,
and 8, OLD COURT HOUSE TREET, CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

NOW OPENED—THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort, by the Proprietress I. BRYSON.

A private Room for Ladies.
A private entrance with Female Attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
Soups always ready.

SELF-ACTING TABLE PUNKHAS.
ROSSELET & Co.

FOR SALE, Francott's renowned POCKET REVOLVERS. ROSSELET & Co.

CONDENSED SWISS MILK, in Tin Boxes of 1 lb. each, very suitable for Invalids, up-country and Home Travellers. ROSSELET & Co.

CHOCOLATE & TURKISH SWEETMEATS and CHRYSTALIZED FRUITS.
ROSSELET & Co.

WATCHES and MUSICAL BOXES supplied from Home by every Mail.
ROSSELET & Co.

MME. FREDERIC CAUVIN gives FRENCH LESSONS in all its branches, and leaves the hour to the disposition of the Learner.

Mme. Frederic Cauvin has her Diploma by the French Academy.

Meadow Street, No. 5, near Rosselet & Co.

A LAING & SON,
MACHINIST, AND GENERAL MECHANIC AND GUN AND PISTOL MAKER,
FROM EDINBURGH.
Cursetjee Socklajee Street, Byculla.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS issued on the 9th instant and intervening days to the 11th April, will be AVAILABLE for RETURN *on any day up to and including 14th April 1868.*

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd April 1868.

MR. JOHN THOMSON is authorised to SIGN our FIRM at Kurrachee (Finlay & Co.) per PROCURATION from THIS DATE.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

Bombay, 12th March 1868.

BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 7 (RUPEES SEVEN and ANNAS EIGHT) per SHARE, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 24 Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY next, the 18th inst., between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, and on every FOLLOWING WEDNESDAY during the same hours.

Shareholders who have not yet sent in their Allotment Letters and Share Certificates for registration and examination are requested to do so without delay.

By Order,
H. A. J. SHAW, Liquidator.

Bombay, 12th March 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Late Supreme Court File.
Equity Side.

MANOCKBAI, widow of DORABJEE FRAMJEE, deceased ..... } *Plaintiff.*

Versus.

DADABHOY FRAMJEE and COOVERJEE HORMUSJEE BHABA, the Executors of last Will and Testament of EDULJEE FRAMJEE, deceased, and NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE ..... } *Defendants.*

Pursuant to a Decretal Order made in the above Cause, and bearing date the 15th day of September 1866, the following PROPERTY will be sold in three several Lots by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Master in Equity, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the 22nd day of April 1868:—

Lot No. 1

All the Estate and Interest of Eduljee Framjee, deceased (the testator in the Pleadings in the above cause mentioned), in all that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax, situate at Hunooman Street, within the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 3, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 445, situated in the sub-district of Fort, situate on the west side of the Hunooman Street, formerly occupied by Eduljee Framjee, deceased, and now occupied by Dadabhoy Framjee, and which said premises are subject to free passage for sweeper and for refuse water, allowed to Byramjee Jamsetjee Putvurgur, his heirs, and assigns, and contain by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts; and are bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the Hunooman Street, on or towards the West by the property of Hormusjee Burjorjee, on or towards the South by the property of Byramjee Jamsetjee, and on or towards the North by the property of Rustomjee Nowrojee Ardhu.

Lot No. 2.

All the Estate and Interest of Eduljee Framjee, deceased (the testator in the Pleadings in the above cause mentioned), in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate at Tod Street, within the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 8, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 84, situated in the sub-district of Fort, situate on the south side of Tod Street, formerly occupied by Eduljee Framjee or his tenants, and now occupied by Manockbai, widow of Dorabjee Framjee, and others; and which said premises contain by admeasurement 82 square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the property of Furdoonjee Framjee, on or towards the West by the property of Pestonjee Nowrojee, on or towards the South by the property of Eduljee Framjee Albesse, and on or towards the North by the Tod Street.

Lot No. 3.

All that Estate and Interest of Eduljee Framjee, deceased (the testator in the Pleadings of the above cause mentioned), in all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, situate at Erskine Road, without the Fort of Bombay, together with two messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 25, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,356, situated in the sub-district of Bholeshwur in the Girgaum and Malabar Hill ward, situate on the north side of the said Erskine Road, formerly occupied by Eduljee Framjee, deceased, or his tenants, and now occupied by Muncherjee Bhiccajee, and which said premises contain by admeasurement 381 square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the property of Ali Sahib bin Balloo Meya Coor, on or towards the West by the property of Shaik Husson Movinker, on or towards the North by the Public Street, and on or towards the South by the Erskine Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the Office of the MASTER IN EQUITY, or at the Office of Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solicitor for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No. 3 Hummum Street, or at the Office of Messrs. LEATES, Solicitors for the Defendant, DADABHOY FRAMJEE, No. 4 Meadow Street, or at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the Defendant COOVERJEE HORMUSJEE BHABA, Apollo Street.—Dated this 31st day of March 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Master in Equity.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.
FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Viewsfor Albums.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.
FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY, AND LA C

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 1st May next, FURNISHED APARTMENTS, No. 9 Albion Place, Byculla, Upper Storey. Apply at the Quarters.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.'s OFFICES are now at No. 12 APOLLO STREET, Fort, David Sassoon's Building.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 9th, to TUESDAY, 14th, inclusive.

J. A. BALLARD.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "DILBHUR," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Dilbhur*.

Bombay, 6th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "EDWIN FOX," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Edwin Fox*.

Bombay, 6th April 1868.

GRAND DERBY SWEEP.—5,000 Tickets, 10 Rs. each. The following Prizes:—

1st Horse Rs. 15,000 } Divided among remaining
2nd Horse Rs. 10,000 } Starters Rs. 8,000; Non-Starters
3rd Horse Rs. 5,000 } 12,000.

For Tickets apply, enclosing amount and stamped directed envelope, to Mr. G. MURRAY, General Post Office, Bombay.

GRAND OAKS SWEEP—5,000 Tickets, 10 Rs. each. The following Prizes:—

1st Horse Rs 15,000 } Divided among remaining
2nd Horse Rs. 10,000 } Starters 8,000; Non-Starters
3rd Horse Rs. 5,000 } 12,000.

For Tickets apply, enclosing amount and stamped directed envelope, to Mr. G. MURRAY, General Post Office, Bombay.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Government Notification, authorizing Heads of Departments to close their Offices from THURSDAY the 9th, to TUESDAY the 14th instant, both days inclusive, the Mint Master begs to notify that the Mint will be OPEN for the RECEIPT of BULLION on MONDAY the 13th instant from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

J. A. BALLARD, Colonel, R. E.,
Mint Master.

H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 6th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "ROYAL ALFRED," Captain WHITING, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, failing which all Packages and Goods so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain WHITING will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

J. A. SHEPHERD,
Agent.

Bombay, 6th April 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the LONDON and BOMBAY BANK and GENERAL FINANCIAL and INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED), who have through me taken steps to have their names removed from the list of Contributories, will be held at my Office in Rampart Row on WEDNESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 12 at noon, to consider advices from England and to consult as to future proceedings.—Dated this 6th day of April 1868.

H. MANISTY.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON TANKS, WOODEN HOUSE, &c., AT VICTORIA BUNDER, COLABA.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION a large WOODEN HOUSE at Victoria Bunder, Colaba. Also a quantity of TOOLS, consisting of Anvils, Forges, Bellows, Grindstone, and Trough, Taps and Dies, a small quantity of Bar and Scrap Iron, Vices, second-hand Corrugated Iron, a strong Truck, and ten new Iron Tanks.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of this Company, intended for MONDAY the 13th instant, is POSTPONED, in consequence of the intervention of the Easter Holidays, to THURSDAY the 16th instant.

By order of the Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th April 1868.

LONDON AND BURTON BOTTLED BEER COMPANY (LIMITED).—Just landed from the "MONMOUTHSHIRE," in barrels of 4 dozen Quarts and 8 dozen Pints—

BASS' BEER, in quarts, Rs. 6 0 per dozen.
Do. in pints " 3 12 "
BARCLAY'S PORTER, quarts, " 5 8 "
Do. in pints " 3 8 "
GUINNESS'S STOUT, quarts, " 6 0 "
Do. in pints " 3 12 "

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
Sole Agents L. & B. B. B. Co.

THE SUBSCRIBERS hereby intimate that they CEASED to be SHAREHOLDERS of, or to have any interest in—*First*, the Bank of Bombay, from and after the 23rd July 1867, and in, *Second*, the Bank of Bengal, from and after the 20th December 1867, having on and prior to these respective dates, sold and disposed of the Shares of the respective Banks, that were held by them and the late JAMES OGILVIE, Edinburgh, who died on 21st July 1865, when his interest in, and right, in conjunction with the Subscribers to said respective Shares, ceased.

And the Subscribers further intimate that they and the said JAMES OGILVIE, deceased, ceased to be Shareholders of, or to have any interest in, the Bank of Madras, from and after the 11th June 1864, having then sold and disposed of the Shares of the said Bank, that were held by them and him.

JOHN DUNCAN, Edinburgh.
ARCH. OGILVIE, Edinburgh.

JAS. RENTON, Solicitor before the Supreme Courts of Scotland, Edinburgh—Witness.
WM. FLOCKHART, Chemist, Edinburgh—Witness.

TINCTURES, ESSENCES, LINIMENTS, &c., can now be obtained at our Fort and Byculla Houses at ENGLISH PRICES. To Surgeons, and Owners of Dispensaries, this is a matter of interest, which, when found, they would do well to "make a note of."

ROGERS & Co.

BOTTLES, Stoppered and Plain, of all sizes, suitable for Stock or Dispensing purposes, at little more than INVOICE COST.

ROGERS & Co.

SULPHURIC ETHER for Ice Machines, cheaper than it can be obtained elsewhere in this Presidency.

ROGERS & Co.

SMELLING BOTTLES.—A choice assortment, with Gold and Silver Mountings, at greatly reduced prices.

ROGERS & Co.

MICROSCOPES.—Only a few of these Instruments on hand, very powerful and astonishingly cheap.

ROGERS & Co.

AN AIR PUMP, complete, in good working order, will be sold a bargain.
24, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROGERS & Co.

STATIONERY CABINETS, with compartments for paper and envelopes of all sizes, letter book, and private memoranda date case, book rest, pen clean slate, secret drawer, and 2 spring links, complete with folding doors and good locks.

Polished Oak, letter size..... R 33
Ditto, fcap. size ..... " 45
Mahogany, letter size... ..... " 35
Ditto, fcap. size ..... " 48
Walnut Wood letter size..... " 40
Ditto, fcap. size ..... " 55

*** These are well adapted for Offices, Gentlemen's Libraries, Club Rooms, and Mess Tables, or generally where a complete assortment of stationery is required.

STATIONERY BOXES, OAK OR MAHOGANY, with sloping top, having compartments for paper and envelopes of all the useful sizes; 12 to 15 inches long, complete, with lock and key ..... Rs. 8 to 20 0

STATIONERY RACKS, JAPANNED TIN, to hold foolscap and all smaller paper and envelopes 4 0

DITTO OF WOOD, prepared to order, to any size and design furnished.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS, &c., JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER "RANGOON."

CHAPMAN'S Fifteen Years' Hunting and Trading in the Interior of South Africa. 2 Vols. 8vo. Maps and Plates ..... Rs. 24 0
LORD LYTTON'S Miscellaneous Prose Works. 3 vols 25 0
MISS CARPENTER'S Six Months in India. 2 vols..... 13 8
DE BRETT'S Peerage and Baronetage, 1868..... 13 4
PATTERSON'S Practical Treatise on the Science of Finance..... 10 8
MANSFIELD PARKYN'S Life in Abyssinia. Cheap edition 5 4
ABBETT'S Siege of Artillery at Richmond, U. S. 11 4
WALTER WHITEMAN'S Poems. Edited by Rossette..... 5 12
EPICURE'S Year Book, 1868..... 5 12
HARDWICKE'S Crown Peerage, 1868 ..... 3 12
HASWELL'S Engineer's Pocket Book..... 7 8
LYRA ELEGANTIARUM. New edition..... 3 12
HARDWICKE'S Shilling Peerage, 1868..... 0 12
Do. Do. Baronetage, 1868 ..... 0 12
Do. Do. House of Commons, 1868 ..... 0 12
HUNTER on Body and Mind..... 2 12
NEW DICTIONARY of QUOTATIONS..... 5 12
HANS ANDERSEN'S Danish Fairy Tales 3 12
SMITH'S LEGAL FORMS in Common Use..... 2 12
WHATELEY'S Life and Remains..... 5 12
BOXER'S Treatise on Ammunition 8 0
ATLAS of Plates to ditto, ... 35 0
YEAR BOOK of FACTS, 1868 ..... 3 12
LOVER'S Poetical Works 3 12
ADAMS' Wanderings of a Naturalist in India .. 7 8
MURRAY'S Hand Book of Travel Talk 2 12
DARWIN'S Variations of Animals and Plants under Domestication. 2 vols. 21 0
GUTHRIE'S (Dr.) Studies of Character from the Old Testament..... 5 4
SWAYNE'S Lake Victoria, or Nile Explorations. 5 12
SIR COSMO NORNEY'S Rambles on Railways... 10 8
RASSER'S Treatise on Navigation 8 0
TENHAM on the Manufacture of Iron in Great Britain, &c..... 32 0

CHARTS.

IMRAY'S Chart of the Gulf of Aden. Mounted on cloth..... 5 0
CHART of the RED SEA..... 5 0
SAILING DIRECTIONS for ditto 3 0

ALSO,

IVORY bound CHURCH SERVICES, Rs. 35, 40, 45..... 50 0

Rampart Row, THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship "WEATHERFIELD," Captain A. MORRIS, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned. Captain A. MORRIS will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Capt. and Owner.

Bombay, 6th April 1868.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office of the Company, at No. 5, Dewjee Dwarkadass Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 22nd day of April instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming, rescinding, or varying the following RESOLUTIONS, passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders held on SATURDAY the 28th of March last:—

"That the Calcutta Press Company be wound up voluntarily."

"That Bhimjee Purshotum, Mahomed Rowjee, and Dyal Ruttonsey be appointed Liquidators without remuneration."

And also for the purpose of proposing the following Extraordinary Resolutions, viz.,—"that the Liquidators have all the powers which are named in Section 174 of Act X. of 1866 conferred upon them"

"That all acts done by the persons in charge of the affairs of the Company since the date when Messrs Fazul Mahomed Essa and Co. retired from the Office of Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby approved and confirmed."

JOHN S. HURRELL, Solicitor to the Company.

Bombay, 6th April 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 25th day of February 1867, and made between JUNNA KHOJAN, of Bombay, of the one part, and ROWJEE DADAJEE, of Bombay aforesaid, of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., on behalf of the said Mortgagee, Rowjee Dadajee, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY the 22nd day of April instant, at half past 4 o'clock P. M., the undermentioned PROPERTY. For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned four days previous to the sale:—

All that piece or parcel of land or cart, surrounded by a wall, called or known by the name of Pattarwaddy, together with all sorts of trees standing or growing thereon, together with a bungalow and outhouses and a range or chawl of buildings, consisting of nine upper storied compartments standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Moogbhat Lane, or commonly called Candawaddy, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh-war, admeasuring four thousand eight hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Pension Tax under Nos. 32, 35, 36, and 37, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on or towards the east by Cross Candawaddy street, on or towards the west by the part of Shree Sewoujee Maharaj, on or towards the north partly by the part of Baboo Damjee and partly by the part of Cowjee Khetsy, and on or towards the south by Moogbhat Lane, lately and now in the occupation of the said Junna Khojan and her tenants.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors to the Mortgagee.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED AND HOUSE PROPERTY at MAHALUXMEE, without the Fort walls of Bombay, known as FRAMJEE HALL. Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY and COMPANY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION (by order of Mortgagees) on the premises, on SATURDAY the 25th of April 1868:—All that piece of land called Congrehavur Dongry Parachy and Boricham Varcannick, situate at Mahaluxmee, without the Fort walls of Bombay, together with the messuage, bungalow, stable, and premises erected and standing partly thereon and partly on the leasehold land next described, which said piece of land contains by admeasurement fourteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows, that is to say: on the east by hilly ground now or formerly belonging partly to Cowasjee Hormusjee and partly to Nowrojee Merjee, on the west by public road leading from the Breach, on the north by land of the said Nowrojee Merjee and on the south by the garden now or lately belonging to Madhoba Hurrychunderjee. The land is entered in the Collector's book under No. 334 and the buildings are assessed under No 35, Breach Candy Road.

And also all that piece of hilly ground, being the upper part of the eastern side of the hill called by the name of Mahaluxmee Dongry, held on a renewable lease for ninety-nine years at a monthly rent of Rs. 100 at Mahaluxmee aforesaid, containing five thousand eight hundred and sixteen square yards more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the east by the property now or lately of Goolbai, widow of Jehanghier Byramjee, on the west by the properties now or lately of the said Cowasjee Hormusjee Rustom Framna and of the said Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, on the north by the property now or lately of the said Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, and on the south by the property now or lately of Madhoba Hurrychunderjee and Maneckjee Dadabhoy Sawyer, and which said bungalow is known as Framjee Hall.

These premises are exceedingly well situate, being on rising ground open to the sea with a magnificent view of the northern part of Bombay and of the neighbouring Island of Salsette.

The buildings are very fine, with spacious apartments fitted for Reception and Sleeping Rooms in the best style, with all modern improvements at very great cost, and are perfectly suited for a first class European Hotel or Club.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HOARE and LANGLEY, Solicitors, Apollo Street, Fort.

DON'T READ THIS!

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Proprietor.—The Honourable Vaniackrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.

Sole Lessee.—His Extravagancy Dave Carson, D. C. M.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS,

WEDNESDAY, 8TH APRIL.

ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.

NEW SONGS.
LOCAL HITS,
COMIC SAYINGS,
REFINED MUSIC.

A GRAND COMBINATION OF TALENT will present itself in this
ENTERTAINMENT,
COMPRISING A
UNITY OF NATIONS.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.

REAPPEARANCE OF
RAM JAM THUNDA GHOSE, B.A.
PLENTY JOCOSITY.

For the first time in Bombay,
MR. BURTON
will appear in his Original Character of
HERR VON SCHPITZPOOB.

REAPPEARANCE OF
MR. G. SOUTHAM,
in his Original Character of
DANDY JAKE,
received on the first night with vociverous applause.

READ! MARK!! LEARN!!!

PART FIRST.

MEDLEY OVERTURE—*Selection*,.....D Carson's Minstrels.
OPENING CHORUS,—*Joy, Joy, Freedom To-day*.....Company.
I'LL MEET THEE IN THE LANE,.....Mr. S. Herberte.
M, O, Z, U, F, F, E, Z, N, U, G, G, E, E,..Dave Carson.
KISS ME, MOTHER, E'RE I DIE .....Mr. W. Burton.
RING, RING THE BANJO, ... " G. Southam.
COME HOME, FATHER, (*By request*) ... " S. Herberte.

Part First will conclude with the old Original Favourite Song, entitled,
THAT'S SO.
with New Local Verses,
DAVE CARSON.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART SECOND.

Favourite Scotch Ballad,.....CASTLES IN THE AIR,
MR. W. BURTON.
MR. G. SOUTHAM,
In his Original Song and Dance, entitled,
DANDY JAKE.

VIOLIN SOLO.....(*Lucia di Lammermoor.*)
MONSIEUR SEMELADIS.
Pianoforte Accompaniment,
MADEMOISELLE MELANIE.

GRAND ARIA,..... (*Il Barbiere*), ...Rossini,
MADAMOISELLE SEMELADIS.

PART SECOND will conclude, *by particular desire*, with the Original and Inimitable Impersonation of the
BENGALEE BABOO,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART THIRD

will conclude the Evening's Entertainment with the Laughable Burlesque Scene, entitled,
THE GERMAN ARTIST,
OR
CHEAP PHOTOGRAPHY IN BOMBAY.

HERR SCHPITZPOOB, *Opera'or*,.....Mr. W. Burton.
SAM, *a saucy Domestic*,.....Mr. G. Southam.
JAKE DIBSEY, *a Griffin*,.....Dave Carson.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle..... Rs. 6
Stalls..... " 4
Upper Circle..... " 3
Pit..... " 1

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.

Doors open at 8.
Trouble begins at 8-45 P. M.
at which hour
THE HOUSE MUST BE FULL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED, (UNDER LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that SHAREHOLDERS claiming to participate in the Assets of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Limited) are hereby required to present LETTERS of ALLOTMENT of SHARES and RECEIPTS for CALLS PAID, at the Office of Messrs HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Solicitors to the Liquidators, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, for the purpose of being examined. All holders not being Original Allottees will be required to produce regular Transfers to them from the Original Allottees; and all Shareholders who neglect to attend to this Notice will be excluded from participation in any Dividend which may be declared on the Shares in such Company.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE,
Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation.

Bombay, 6th April 1868.

REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED.)

To be presented to the Shareholders at the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, on MONDAY, 16th March 1868.

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to their co-Proprietors the annexed Balance-sheet of the Bank for the half-year ending 31st December 1867

After providing for all Charges, Rebates, and Interest due to the Public, there remains an available Balance of £23,792 4s. 1d., which the Directors propose to appropriate as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum	13,896	0	0
Bonus of 1 per cent	4,632	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,200	0	0
New Profit and Loss Account	3,064	4	1
	£23,792	4	1

The Directors have much satisfaction in stating that no bad debts have been incurred during the half-year.

The large amount of Deposits shows how rapidly the Bank has established itself in the confidence of the public, and the Directors anticipate that when trade shall have recovered from the present depression the results will be still more satisfactory.

One of your Directors has visited the Bombay and Calcutta branches during the half-year, and reports both those Offices to be in a high state of efficiency.

The Transfer of the Head Office from Calcutta to London has been completed.

The Directors have appointed Mr ALEXANDER YOUNG, of Messrs Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co., and Mr. HUGH FRASER, late of Calcutta, Auditors, and those gentlemen now offer themselves for re-election in terms of the Articles of Association.

The Directors would remind the Shareholders of the importance of affording the Bank the benefit of their direct support and influence.

By order of the Board,
A. F. HEWETT,
Manager.

National Bank of India, Limited.

London, 7th March, 1868.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, *of the National Bank of India, Limited, as at 31st December 1867.*

Dr. LIABILITIES,

	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Capital, consisting of 30,566 Shares of £5 each, having £5 10s paid up ..	458,490	0 0		
200 Shares of Rs 500 each, having Rs 250 paid up ..	5,000	0 0		
			463,490	0 0
To Reserve Fund			30,000	0 0
" Amount due by the Bank on Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts			709,538	10 9
" Bills Payable			398,043	6 9
" Sundry Accounts			3,752	2 1
" Profit and Loss Account, as below			23,792	4 1
			£1,628,356	3 8
(*To Liabilities on Bills Receivable discounted* ... ...£ 33,561 0 9)				

Cr. ASSETS.

	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
By Cash in hand and at Bankers, and Bullion 952,001 3 4				
" Government Securities .. 19,589 8 1				
			861,590	5
" House Property, Furniture and Stamps			11,837	2 4
" Bills of Exchange Purchased			386,316	5 9
" Bills and Notes Discounted			99,407	2 0
" Loans on Government Paper, and other Securities			197,751	1 6
" Cash Credits, on ditto ditto ...			71,281	10 8
" Sundry Accounts			22	10 0
			£1,628,356	3 8

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, *for the Half-year ending 31st December 1867.*

Dr.

1867.		£	s.	d.
30th Aug.	To Dividend at 6 per cent. per annum and Bonus of 1 per cent.	18,554	16	6
30th Aug.	To Amount carried to Reserve Fund	8,000	0	0
31st Dec.	To Balance	23,792	4	1
		£50,347	0	1

Cr.

1867.		£	s.	d.
30th June	By Balance	27,978	9	9
31st Dec.	By Net Profit for half-year ending 31st Dec 1867, after defraying all Current Charges, rebates, and Interest paid and due to Constituents on Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts	22,368	10	4
		£50,347	0	1

A. F. HEWETT, Manager.
R. H. BANISTER, accountant.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, } Directors.
E. W. WIGGROVE, }

LONDON, 6th March 1868.—After a careful examination of the Books and Accounts kept in London, and of the various statements furnished by the Indian Branches, as adjusted and submitted to us, we certify that the above Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account, are stated in accordance therewith; and, in our opinion, the Balance-sheet exhibits correctly the position of the Bank at 31st December last.

With reference to the Liabilities, at that date, in respect of Bills Receivable rediscounted, we find the amount of the Bills which have since matured is £26,115 16s. 2d., the whole of which the Manager informs us have been duly paid, and those still current, amounting to £37,445 4s. 7d., we consider good.

We have satisfied ourselves with regard to the securities in the Head Office, and the Banker's Certificates have been produced to us for those lodged with them.

A. YOUNG,
HUGH FRASER, } Auditors.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 6.

Burnett, Captain, R. H. A., to join, from England.
Thompson, Major, 93th Foot, to join, from Sumatra.
O'Brion, Barrack Master, B. D., on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 6.

Hewett, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General, from leave, to Mhow.
Thompson, Major, 95th Foot, to join, to Poona.
Currie, Captain 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—6TH APRIL.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London... ...	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
" Liverpool... ...	£3 0s 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5
By Overland Route ...	.....	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	Rs. 14 per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
April 6	Galloway ...	Clague ...	Greenock. Nov. 30.
	Mofussilite ...	Broadfoot ...	Berbera. Mar. 14.
	Robert Morrison	Horton ...	Cardiff. Oct. 23.
	Inglewood ...	Mc'ee ...	Greenock, Oct. 26.
	Royal Alfred ...	Whiting ...	Liverpool. Nov. 28.
	Marinara ...	Gordon ...	Liverpool, Nov. 16.
	Mary Fry ...	Fry ...	Annesley Bay.
	Scornhorse ...	.....	Stockholm.
	Malvina ...	Schnett ...	Antwerp.
	Seaforth ...	Woodward ...	Calcutta. Feb. 29.
	Mahableshwur ...	Thomas ...	Liverpool. Nov. 9.
	Gathering Rankin	Davis ...	Liverpool, Nov. 2.
	French Empire ...	Clark ...	Liverpool Nov. 2.
	Phlox (s ...	Baker ...	Goa, April. 3.
	Weatherfield ...	Morris ...	London Nov. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
April 6	M. S. Elphinston (s) ...	Dupuy ...	Cutch Mandvee.
	Comorin (s) ...	Taunton ...	Kurrachee.

The Ship *Jamsetjee Cursetjee Bottlehoy*, Bake, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Penang*, to Kurrachee.
Steamer *Illawra*, to China.
Ship *Buccaneer*, to Liverpool.
Ship *St. Fillans*, to Liverpool.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per ship *Mofussilite*.—On the 3rd April, spoke the ship *Lord Clyde* from Calicut to Muscat, lat 17-25 N., long 69-5 E., 35 days out.

Per ship *Maritana*.—On December 28th, spoke the barque *Empress*, from Akyab to Rangoon, lat 16-48 S., long 30 W. March 11th spoke the ship *Wimbledon*, from Liverpool to Bombay, lat 40 N, long 61-40 W. Same day, spoke the ship *Alnessie*, from Cardiff to Aden, lat 44 N., long 02-50 E. March 12th, spoke the ship *Undaunted*, from Greenock to Bombay lat. 1-10 N., long 88-10 E. March 25th, spoke the ship *Sheemaut*, from Mauritius to Bombay, lat 15-52 N., long 62-10 E.

POSTAL NOTICES

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters. 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; of er Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Sunghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and also will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1868.

NOT very long ago, when certain of the clergy of the Church of England at home, and later on those abroad also, began to distinguish themselves for their peculiar manner of performing the Church services, many persons were inclined to shrug their shoulders and regard the innovations as purely external; and hence, of little consequence, the members and peculiarities of this class, which has got to be termed Ritualists, have gone on increasing, however: and it now begins to be ascertained that the genuflexions, vestments, and other particulars by which its members are known, are something more than mere externals, being in point of fact avowals of a leaning towards tenets of faith absolutely inimical to the Church of which they are representatives, and not only so, but the paid ministers or servants.

Thus, we read in the late home papers that Mr Machonachie, of St Alban's notoriety, the leader of the Ritualists, was about to enter the Church of Rome. This announcement, which was set forth by the *Churchman*, which may be taken as the organ of the party referred to, and which usually takes care to be well informed on such subjects, has since been contradicted; but, we think, whatever may be the true state of the case, it is due to Mr. Machonachie to say that if his apostasy is yet incomplete, it is only deferred.

From the persistence with which, while introducing a sort of mild Popery into Protestant places of worship, the Ritualists, on Dr. Colenso's principle, hold on to the loaves and fishes of an establishment, the foundations of which they are doing their best to sap, no one can for a moment regard them with favour or respect, on the ground of their being honest or manly: and, therefore, the secession of Mr. Machonachie may perhaps be regarded with surprise, as indicating an apparent sincerity and downrightness for which his confreres are not noted; still, in another sense, the party, sometimes sneeringly styled "evangelical," will by no means be taken aback by such a denouement. We believe, also, it will be calculated to do much good, by showing many well-meaning but misguided disciples of *the new sect* the direction in which they are perhaps unconsciously being led; and, on the whole, we cannot but think that the Church of England has great reason to congratulate itself on the Reverend Father's departure, while our respect for himself is, anomalous as it may appear, increased by his apostasy.

Archbishop Manning lately announced that the Church of Rome had every reason to be satisfied at the progress it was making in Great Britain, the very Anglican (formerly called Protestant) Church itself being evidently, he stated, on the verge of an amalgamation with it. No doubt the worthy Prelate judged of the Church of England by such men as Mr. Machonachie, and had these been more numerous than happily they are, nothing could have been more true than such an anticipation. In that case, the next most appropriate step would have been to adopt the exhortation of the Abbé Cambalot, "to destroy Feinanism and to perserve "our Empire of the seas and the possession of "India" by supplicating "His Holiness Pius "IX. to visit London for the purpose of singing "High Mass in St. Paul's; and to proclaim there, "according to the Evangel, the definitive abolition of the bastard work of Henry the VIII. "and to restore (in fact) on the ruins of Anglicanism, the Pontifical authority, &c." Are we to believe that this idea calls up a pleasing picture to the mind's eye of those who, under the title of Ritualist, harbour treasonable designs against the Reformed Church of England, the reformation of which was once so bloodily bought?

We believe, however, that there are many Ritualists who have become so, merely from a weak and childish love of finery and effect in matters of worship, as in the common affairs of their daily life; thoughtless of the terminus towards which their proceedings tend, but to a perception of which the open apostasy of their leaders cannot but awaken them. Some of the proceedings of the Ritualistic party are most absurd. One of the most common is the turning of the face in a particular direction during the repetition of the Creed. There are many others more apparently mysterious, but to this one alone will we devote our attention at present. To face round in a particular direction, and at a moment's notice, during one part of the service, appears at first sight as harmless and innocent as it is curious, but further investigation hardly bears out this view. Were the performers Persians, and were the direction taken invariably towards the east, one would conclude without difficulty that the act was in adoration of the Sun, the luminary of the universe; or were they Mahomedans in the west of Europe, in turning towards the east we would very naturally suppose they were facing in the direction of Mecca; were they, however, even Christians, and we found that when in Western Europe these persons turned always to the east, we should set it down as a somewhat poetical, if pious, tribute to the sacred memories of Palestine; and in that case such persons would of course for the same reason turn to the west when in India.

The subject will, however, admit of no such explanation, for we find the turn of the face made in directions infinitely varied according to locality or circumstances. For instance, in one Church this devout minority turns towards the north, in another towards the south, in another towards the east, and so on, in whatever part of the world they are situated; different congregations in the same town often turning to exactly opposite points of the compass. A curious coincidence is noticeable, however, namely, that these persons never fail to turn towards that part of the building in which they are worshipping, in which is placed the Chancel, or failing a Chancel, the Communion Table. Clearly, then, it must be something in either the one or the other which is the object of attention or adoration. We know of no canon or command inculcating this mark of respect to the "altar cloth," though in such Churches the latter usually bears one or more embroidered crosses. Nor can it be the pictorial window, for all Churches do not possess such. The only explanation we can find for the phenomenon, and we call upon the Ritualists to ask themselves if it is the correct one, is that in Roman Catholic places of worship, there is usually a cabinet, whether of wood, or plaster of Paris, or stone, as the case may be, placed upon the altar, properly so called; in this is secreted a piece of bread, over which certain ceremonies have been performed, and which is then called the "Host," being understood by Roman Catholics to be—we say it with due reverence—the personal and actual representation of the Deity; that, in such places the congregation, really believing, or professing to believe, in such actual presence, very naturally and under the circumstances very properly have chosen to turn towards it during the service. If this is the true origin and solution of turning to the Communion Table during the Creed, it is evident that it is an obvious act of idolatry, in which no Protestant Christian has any right to join and *still remain* a nominal member of the Church of England. In the name of honesty and common sense, and the sake of peace and propriety, we would gladly see all who hold Catholic doctrines leave the Protestant Churches for those where they can worship as Catholics do; but, if Protestants, let them avoid all such mummeries, which are apparently either altogether meaningless, or else reprehensible and foolish avowals of heretical doctrines which Protestantism denies.

The dissensions which are springing up in every city and station in India, owing to the practices we refer to, call aloud for the exercise of some high-handed authority, and we may be pardoned if we have felt impelled to write somewhat strongly on the subject.

THE *Friend of India* :—The Bengal Social Science Association has brought out a second number of its transactions, comprising those of its second Session, January 1868. This Society promises to become an institution. Amongst the papers in the present number are to be found the useful and eloquent address of the President, Mr. Justice Phear, and some valuable contributions on law and jurisprudence, education, health, economy, and trade. Of those which may be specially mentioned as having a practical bearing, we may notice the papers on Mahomedan education in Bengal, and the best practical method of educating Hindoo women, which are both written by native gentlemen, who ought to be well acquainted with the subject. An article on female occupations in Bengal is also one of considerable interest, as throwing new light upon a question of great social importance, respecting which little data beyond inferences are available to European readers. The articles on the festivals of the Hindus, and on social and industrial economy in India, are also well worth perusal. The present number closes with a curious collection of popular Bengalee Proverbs, contributed by the Rev. James Long, which certainly furnish some striking illustrations of the condition and opinions of the ryots and working classes, as well as those of the women of Bengal.

THE same:—We understand that 21 Senior Engineers have arrived for Irrigation works. These form part of the 30 for whom the Government of India wrote last year, and to whose introduction both the Secretary of State and a portion of the Council in India objected. The necessities of the service, however,—the public expectation of advance in Irrigation works, which with the limited Staff of experienced men it was impossible to carry out, or even to investigate and design—made it necessary to adopt a novel and somewhat irregular mode of recruiting the P. W. D. Not novel quite, for from 1856 onwards till 1859 the Court of Directors sent out occasional recruits from engineers experienced in English works

He had to wade a marsh a mile wide and waist deep—a peaty bottom, with holes made by buffaloes' feet, made us all flounder.

I went first and forgot the poor doggie. He must have swam among the bogs, each one minding himself, till he was drowned no one noticed him.

I am unable to write to Dr. Wilson, though I ought, but the slave trader will not give me more time. I consumed Mr. ——'s extract of meat from re[a]l gnawing hunger, and found it excellent. I have lost all my medicines—the sorest loss of goods I ever sustained. You will excuse my brevity. The slavery party leaves, and I must write several letters.

Blessings from the Highest be on you all, my dear friends.

(Signed) DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

DISPUTE REGARDING A HINDOO TEMPLE.

A CASE is at present pending before the Fort Police Court on serious charges against eight natives, and involving a dispute about a room in —a Hindoo temple, into which entrance had latterly been effected in quite an unceremonious manner. The complaint is at the instance of Bhowanwshunker Sudanund against Luxmoo Nanalal, Ramchunder Sadate, Kacka Kookat, Mahadavasing Ramdin, Sewlasing Jrogoagsing, Oomunsing Jagonatsing, Hanoomansing Sewdayalsing, and Ramparsadsing Sooklal.

On the 31st March the complainant made an affidavit to the following effect:—I am a Guzerati Brahmin by caste, and one of the officiating priests of the Prabhu Shri Venkotesh Temple in Girgaum, of which Crustanath Narayanjee and Shreenivas Ramchunderjee are the managers. At about half-past two in the afternoon of Tuesday last, 24th March, a gang of eight Purdesees—the names of which I am informed and believe are (those of the first six defendants) and the names of the other two I was not able to describe, though I can recognize them on the applying for the summonses, but have since then succeeded in learning through the aid of the executive police —assembled in the compound of the said temple, and without consent of either of the said managers with force and arms, broke open a certain room, forming a part of the temple building,—by breaking open the padlock that was attached to the door of the said room, and opening the door—and forcibly took possession of the room. I, therefore, charge these eight men that they may be dealt with according to law.

This affidavit was made before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., on the 31st ultimo, and a warrant then craved for the apprehension of the men. His Worship, however, refused the application, but issued a summons against them. The charges in that are four in number and to the following effect:—(1) That on the 24th March between two and three o'clock the defendants committed a criminal trespass on the property of the Prabhu Shri Venkotesh Temple in the possession of the managers of the temple, and had unlawfully remained there with the intent thereby to intimidate, insult, and annoy the managers and their employers, and also to commit an offence punishable under section 447 of the Penal Code; (2) That about the same time, they dishonestly threw open the padlock that was attached to one of the rooms of the temple, thereby committing an offence under the 448th section of the Penal Code; (3) That they unlawfully assembled at the temple in contravention of the 143rd section; and (4) that they committed mischief in injuring the property of the temple against the terms of the 426th section. Each of these offences is stated to be punishable with a penalty of Rs. 100 or Rs. 500, or imprisonment.

It is held, for the prosecution, that at the time of the entry the room was padlocked and had been so for some time—since it was occupied some forty years ago by one Vithoba Canoojee,—that it is on the charitable grounds belonging to the temple; and, as such, is part of the temple; that it has, since it was granted, remained in possession of the several managers; that the defendants are people of the Prabhoo community, and have no connection with the temple; and, therefore, had unlawfully committed the offences charged, and that it is believed they had only been "put up" to these proceedings—not committed them of their own accord—and that a plaint would be taken against the instigators on their being discovered. The defence is that the defendants were in the service of Ramchunder Gunput, one of the owners of the property, which they were stated to have broken open, and that therefore, they had a right to do so.

On the first calling of the case, the complainant appeared and gave evidence in support of his affidavit, and described the conduct of the defendants on the occasion mentioned.

Shreenivas Ramchunder corroborated, and stated that he had been a manager of the temple for twenty or twenty-five years. He did not know of any one having repaired the room, nor know of any work in it. He did not know that Ramchunder Gunput had any claim to the room, but could say that during the twenty years of his management the room had been considered part of the temple. As such the Brahmins used it and charitable people repaired it when necessary.

The case was resumed before Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday, when Dr Dallas appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Shamrow Pamree for the defendants.

Mr. Shamrow stated several preliminary objections which he had formerly mentioned, and now requested these to be recorded in case of the proceedings being taken before a higher Court. The first was, that the defendants had entered into the room, because they had a right to it, which removed the criminality of the acts, and took the case from the jurisdiction of this Court. In support of this he quoted a case, in which this objection had been sustained, when the person only *believed* he had a right to the property.

Dr. Dallas—But by whom was the entrance made in that case?

Mr. Shamrow—By the person believing it his own.

Dr. Dallas—That's all the difference: the entrance in the case now before the Court was not by the master, but by hired bludgeon men. Your authority is obviously not applicable to the present case.

Mr. Shamrow—I am not arguing. I am only stating the law, and you can argue after.

Dr. Dallas—I am only objecting to hear this stated over and over again *ad nauseam*. Of course if your Worship wishes, that may be done; you are the owner of the public time.

Mr. Shamrow then stated his other objections that the room was charitable property, and every one of the community had a right to go there; and that the complainant, who he believed was Shreenivas, was not the proper person to make the complaint.

Ramchunder Gunput was then examined for the defence, and stated—I am a clerk to Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, and reside in Girgaum Road. I am possessed of some charitable property in Thakoordwar, a room in the temple, referred to in the present complaint. I am in possession of it from my grandfather. My Brahmin is in charge of it. He is my priest, and I pay him salary for conducting worship in it. I first assumed charge of the room twenty years ago after my father had it. When my first servant went away he locked the door and gave me the key. My cook, by my orders, lived there for about twelve years, and he left twelve years ago. My father built the room at his expense. I have an account of the expenses in my book. I have managed my father's affairs for the last twenty years, and paid the money of that building as my father's manager. Moroba Madhowjee kept an account of my entries. (The book was here produced, but an objection was taken by Dr. Dallas that this was not evidence, as the writer was not present: and this was sustained by the Court, and the examination resumed.) On the 25th or 26th December Mr. Shrineevas fixed a lock on the door of the room. My lock had been fixed beforehand. There is no manager for the temple. Shreenivas and Crustanath claim to be such. I heard this only three months ago. I go to the temple every eight or nine days. It belongs to the whole caste of Purbhoos, of which I am a member, and they held a meeting three months ago to appoint managers, but none was appointed. I repaired the room last year and it is now in my possession, and when Shreenivas put on his lock, I sent him word to remove it, but he did not, and I caused it to be opened by Shinlal Jugonnath, one of the defendants, and took possession of the room.

Cross-examined by Dr. Dallas—During my father's life-time people used to come to me for permission; and no Brahmins lived in the room without my permission. Narayenpunt occupied it without that. I don't know why Shreenivas claims the room. He said it belongs to the temple, which belongs to his caste. I can't give another instance of a Hindoo temple with property without a manager. It is the duty of managers to send round a list of subscriptions. I am not sure that Shreenivas did so. I identify the lists now shown as bearing my signatures, and as being circulated by him. I have gone through the Insolvency Court, and although I entered in my schedule my interest in the Mahaluxmi temple, I did not enter this room. I told Shinlal to open the locks and take possession of the room. All the defendants have been employed by me—eight in number. I pay Rs. 20 each to four, and the rest are paid daily half a rupee. If they be fined I shall pay the fines.

The evidence of this witness was here concluded, and His Worship adjourned the case till Thursday next at noon. It was stated that there are about twenty witnesses to be examined for the defence.

LAW.

HIGH COURT:—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.)

The Queen vs. Jeena Beejul.

MURDER.—Jeena Beejul was tried before Baron De H. Larpent, acting Session Judge of Ahmedabad, for murder. The facts of the case were these:—It appears that on or about April last, a boy, aged about twelve years, left the village of Dew Dhollera to go to the village of Domalee, about one koss (two miles) off. The boy's name was Purshotum Vithul, and he lived at Dew Dhollera with his sister Shiv, and they were orphans. Shiv stated before the Court that she was in want of money and sent her brother to Domalee with a pair of anklets to pawn. She accompanied her brother to the village gate, and then parted from him at about 7 o'clock. At the village gate was the accused Jeena Beejul, and also a man named Hatheera, and as Shiv left she saw both these men with her brother, and heard them talking to him. She related the conversation in the following words:—The accused said to deceased, her brother, "Where are you going?" Her brother replied "To Domalee." Prisoner Jeena then said "Why are you going?" Accused replied "To do some business." She then saw the accused feel about her brother's person and heard him say, "Are these anklets?" and to this deceased replied "Yes, they are." It was to be remarked that, before the committing Magistrate, Shiv declared that this conversation took place between her brother and Hatheera. The deceased did not return that day, and the next morning she went to the village of Domalee and enquired after her brother, but could hear nothing. Witness then returned to her village and informed her caste-people who searched for him all that day, but without success. The next day the search was continued by Rattoosing and Nathoo, and their attention was drawn to an unused well from which a strong stench proceeded. This well was situated in the boundary of the village of Domalee. In this well the body of the deceased was found with his throat cut. This fact was established beyond doubt. The question the Court had to decide was whether the accused murdered the boy Purshotum. The principal evidence against the prisoner was the confession given by him before the first class subordinate Magistrate nine days after the deed. In this confession he threw the whole of the guilt upon Hatheera, and declared that he was only a looker-on. He admitted that the knife in evidence, with which the deed was committed, was his knife, and that the stick found on the spot was his stick,—so that the prisoner was connected with the deed both by the weapon with which it was committed and by the stick. When the Foujdar and the police appeared upon the scene, the prisoner, afraid lest the knife should be found in his possession, concealed it by burying it near a hedge which surrounded a yard attached to another person's house. One Kana was a witness to the concealment of the knife, and it was at the prisoner's request that this man, in the presence of the prisoner, handed over the knife to the police. Kana declared he was accidentally a witness to the concealment of the knife, and the reason given by prisoner, that he feared lest it might be found and taken from him by the police, seemed to have satisfied the witness. The knife was eight inches long and one and three quarter inches broad at the hilt, going up into a point, and was carried in a sheath. The Court could not but come to the conclusion that the conduct of the prisoner, after the deed, show that he was the principal, even if another person, as he alleged, was present. The conclusion the Court had arrived at was that the prisoner Jeena committed the murder, and that there was no evidence to show that Hatheera was present. The murder was of an atrocious character. The boy was deprived of his life for the sake of ornaments he carried, and the prisoner showed him no pity.

The Court, concurring with the assessors, found the prisoner guilty of murder, and sentenced him to be hanged, subject to the confirmation by the High Court. When the matter came on before the Judges of the latter Court, they took a favourable view of the case and altered the sentence to one of transportation for life, considering that the ends of justice would be sufficiently answered by the latter sentence.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT—6TH APRIL

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER, COMMISSIONER.)

In re Nusserwanjee Rustomjee.

Liabilities, Rs. 28,795; assets—Rs. 7,622 bad, Rs. 7,386 doubtful.

The insolvent was examined by the Commissioner principally as to his transactions in shares. He held that he made a profit in these, but the Commissioner remarked that his profits had been swallowed up by his losses, and then he had made a further loss,—if he called that a profit. Then in one entry he had a loss of Rs. 12,500 on shares. He should have come to the Insolvency Court a year earlier, for now he had handed over not a farthing of money and a lot of bad debts. It was not for him to wait in hope, but he should have done beforehand what was right. He had wasted every farthing he had, and become bankrupt with Rs. 30,000.

After examination of the insolvent the Commissioner referred the case to the examiner, to report whether the books had been regularly and properly kept, and whether the estate was solvent or not on 1st October 1866.

In re Dorabjee Cursetjee Patell.

Liabilities, Rs. 11,943; assets—Rs. 522, good, Rs. 300 doubtful.

Mr. Marriott appeared with the insolvent in support of the petition. He was only 20 years of age but had been in business and did not plead infancy. His brother was at present administering his father's estate, of which his share would probably amount to Rs 40,000 or Rs. 50,000.

A discharge was granted subject to an amendment of the schedule, stating that the insolvent was entitled to the share of his father's estate.

In re Candass Narrondass.

Mr. McCulloch appeared on behalf of the insolvent and craved further time. The schedule had not at first been prepared, and after the application was filed several claims were put in, and four months were allowed to prepare a schedule, and he now asked four months longer time to prepare a schedule and serve notice on the creditors.

The Commissioner replied that he would not allow another day. The applicant had filed his petition only under compulsion, had not filed his schedule, and was now trying to get out some other way. He would not allow a day more, but would at once dismiss the petition.

Mr. McCulloch—There are negotiations going on, I believe, and there is no opposition on the part of the creditors.

The Commissioner—I shan't allow another day.

Mr. McCulloch—Well, we were unwilling solvents, so that if the petition be dismissed it may serve our purpose better.

The Commissioner—Then there will be no injury. If the insolvent does not comply with what he was ordered by the Court, then the Court must take what steps it thinks proper. I see no reason whatever why the case should be put off so long. The present application for further time is therefore refused.

In re Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy.

Mr. Leith appeared for the opposing creditor in this case, and said that at last Court day, on the 16th March, His Worship had granted an order under the 51st section, allowing the insolvent his liberty after the term of one year. The opposing creditor took steps against the insolvent, but His Lordship had held that they had no authority to arrest him.

The Commissioner—I simply stated that it was not for me to advise the sheriff.

Mr. Leith—I am instructed that my learned friend, Mr. Marriott, who appeared for the insolvent, drew attention to the fact that the Sheriff's sepoys were arresting the insolvent.

The Commissioner—But I gave no order on that point.

Mr. Leith—I am instructed that it is the custom of this Court to give instructions, through the Clerk, to the Sheriff to arrest the insolvent in such cases.

The Commissioner—There is no doubt that the Sheriff can arrest under a warrant. Mr. Marriott said there was no warrant; whether there was or not I do not know. Mr. Marriott said the Sheriff's sepoys were arresting the insolvent, and I replied that I would have nothing to do with it. If he had no warrant, of course he acted on his own responsibility. I gave no order in the matter.

Mr. Leith submitted that the section was penal, but that under the course that had been pursued, the insolvent might have gone to his own house and shut himself in from his creditors, thus set them at defiance, and be free after the time fixed by the Court.

His Lordship replied that it had been already decided by the Appeal Court there must be steps taken by the opposing creditor to get an execution of the judgment. The Act just gave an opportunity to the creditors of punishing the insolvent if they chose by taking proper diligence.

Mr. Leith—I submit that unless a creditor was actuated by some spirit of revenge, the insolvent would often be allowed to escape: and that this Act was passed to prevent such proceedings.

The Commissioner—What do you say: that the Court is bound to punish the insolvent itself?

Mr. Leith—That the Court is bound to punish.

The Commissioner—I should be very happy, Mr. Leith, if you can show me that to my satisfaction. I should be very glad, indeed.

Mr. Leith then read the form of order which he was instructed to move for, and which was—(1) That the date of the sentence passed upon the insolvent should begin from the day of his capture; (2) that the opposing creditor can arrest the insolvent any time within or after the expiration of one year; and (3), that an order be made to issue a warrant in compliance with the said order of the Honourable Commissioner for the term of one year, to enable the opposing creditor to arrest the insolvent as per section 50 of the Insolvent Act. He believed, he added, that the Sheriff had declined to arrest the insolvent under the circumstances that occurred at the close of the Court—His Lordship having declined to give an order, and stated that the Sheriff must act on his own responsibility.

The Commissioner—Of course, there is full power under an execution of the judgment, but with the usual dilatoriness that characterizes the people of Bombay and other parts of India, who seem always to wait till the last moment—

Mr. Leith—I am instructed that it has been the custom of your Lordship's Court hitherto, to direct the Sheriff to arrest the insolvent, and in this case that has not been done. The learned gentleman referred to the case of Ruttonjee Rustomjee, in which directions had been given for the arrest instanter.

The Commissioner—I suppose the judgment had been lodged with the Sheriff.

Mr. Leith—I am instructed there was no judgment.

The Commissioner—I shall speak to Mr. Westropp—and will be very glad if the law is as you represent it to be; but I am afraid it is not so.

At a later stage of the Court, the Commissioner stated that the order given last Court day must stand good.

In re Diajo Jao Lisboa.

Further hearing in this case was resumed, and one of the opposing creditors appeared and put a number of questions to the insolvent. Little of importance, however, was elicited, and the case was continued till Tuesday the 14th instant at two o'clock.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

RAJCOTE, 1st APRIL.

THE Political Agent has returned from the Districts, and will, for a fortnight or so, be chiefly occupied in disposing of cases connected with the Waghur disturbances, one of which, that of Munguljee Bhooch of Gondul, will evidently cause some sensation, both from the caste (Naghur) of the accused and his position. An other big game, Vuchraj Vejeja, an official or some standing in the Gondul talooks, has been taken into custody charged with having given assistance to Waghur outlaws, and the case against him will undergo preliminary investigation shortly before Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon.

The lectures of that great and good man and reformer, Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, have been read with great interest by the educated natives here, but I fear he will not gain many converts in this locality.

In a former communication I alluded to the Kharbaree of Vankaneer having permitted the village of Peepleea to be plundered, though he was at the spot with about 800 Seebundy with him to oppose twenty-five Waghur outlaws. Colonel Anderson would appear to have suitably noticed his misconduct, as will be seen from the subjoined notice published in the *Political Agency Gazette* of 26th March:—

"The Vankaneer Kharbaree Jeevunram Gheia having failed to perform his duty when the outlaws attacked the village of Peepleea in November last, and thus allowed them to escape, was fined in the sum of Rs. 3,000, and further warned that on another similar recurrence in future, he would be dismissed.

"Government, having in their Resolution No. 59, dated 13th January 1868, approved of this sentence, it is notified for general information."

This man Jeevunram was in 1866 dismissed by the Raj for gross misconduct, but by the intercession of some of the Chief's favourites was restored to his appointment. He was again dismissed two months ago, and a fit man sent for to fill the appointment, the Raj's favourites again interfered and saved him—which, I think clearly betoken a rotten system of transacting business in native states generally.

We have had light showers of rain both yesterday and the day before, and the weather is not quite so distressing as during the corresponding period of last week. Thermometer in the shade at noon 85 deg.

The following passage from "Bell's Travels in Asia" regarding scorpions, and the cure for their stings, may probably be found interesting:—

"This city" (Kashan in Persia) "is much pestered with scorpions, especially the black kind, reckoned the most venomous. Their sting proves mortal in a few days, nay, even hours, if proper remedies be not applied. The cure used by the Persians is, to anoint the wound with the oil of these animals, extracted by frying. Of this oil they have generally a quantity in reserve. If it be wanting, they bruise any scorpion, and apply it to the part affected. Either of these remedies taken in due time seldom fails of success."

MADRAS TO BOMBAY.

(*Madras Times.*)

BOMBAY, 23RD MARCH.

MADRAS to Bombay in forty hours! Lest your readers should mistake this startling announcement and begin to wonder, like the man contemplating the fly in amber, "how the deuce it got there," your correspondent had better at once explain that, though he has travelled faithfully over the whole line of railway that is to be, he did not accomplish the journey in that space of time. "Then," you will perhaps remark, "why say so?" I will reply, with your kind permission, in the language of a hero of my acquaintance (a theatrical one) who, when civilly asked for an explanation of some eccentric conduct on his part, can give no better reason for it than "Minions, 'tis my humour!" As you may imagine, these few words, when uttered by a great man with becoming energy and dignity, have a very subduing effect; indeed I never saw the crowd of small people to whom they are addressed on the stage fail to be powerfully moved by them—the majority retiring crest-fallen to the rear with an expression of countenance suggestive of sorrow for having spoken, while the unfortunate spokesman who brings this crushing rebuke upon himself and comrades has been seen, in the death of his emotion, actually to tear his hair. It must be confessed, however, that our theatrical friend's remark is more calculated to put a stopper upon intelligent inquiry than to assist in the great work of eliciting useful information for the public. As, in the observations I am going to make, the latter will be my chief object, I shall, of course, consider it a duty to be more explicit.

When, then, I write "Madras to Bombay in forty hours," it is rather with a view of calling prominent attention to what will be possible two or three years hence, when the line is completed, than to what is practicable now. I may do this, I hope, without encroaching on the boundaries of the professional prophets; be that as it may, I guarantee that my calculations shall not be more inaccurate than Dr. Cumming's, and that the "stars" I have consulted are not less reliable than Zadkiel's. It is a good thing, you know, to reflect sometimes on pro-spective blessings;—and who can say that the completion of the line between Madras and Bombay is not one?—for it nerves the arm and strengthens the heart to do the work before us, and that, too, frequently at a time when the sinews of the one begin to tire, and the courage of the other to falter. What, for example, can be more refreshing, more care-dispelling, than when, in one of those temporary attacks of the "blues" which we all suffer from more or less in this country, you unexpectedly receive a chit from that charming little woman Mrs. Toppington, inviting you to come *sans ceremonie*, and dine with her and Mr. T——, especially when you bear in mind that Mrs. Toppington is a terrestrial angel, that Toppington himself is a real good fellow, that Toppington's cook is a genius, who detects the weakness of your palate in the twinkling of an eye, and that Toppington's wine-cellar is incomparable? Do not your troubles seem lighter? is not the task before you easier? do not the blues vanish rapidly into thin air, as you contemplate the prospect of that pleasant little dinner at Toppington's? Again, it is pleasant, aye vastly pleasant, whether at rosy morn, dewy eve, or perspiring mid-day, to contemplate an improvement in one's position in the world, a greater command of the comforts of life, a greater power to do good in one's generation, in short to contemplate an increase to one's monthly pecuniary allowances. But the proposition I have laid down, is so self-evident, that you will doubtless consider it requires no further illustration. To all Madrassees, therefore, who may be bewailing the Cinderella-like fate of their Presidency—to the military man who still chafes at the scurvy treatment his Army received in the matter of the Abyssinian expedition—to the civilian whose chief occupation just now, thanks in a great measure to the new school of political economists, who do not agree with Dr. Adam Smith, seems to be famine-mongering—to the merchant who moans over the precarious health of his Fair Western, to one and all it may be said that, instead of desponding over the present state of affairs, it is sounder philosophy to work on patiently and look forward hopefully to the better days that are coming with the railway. There is not one of us whom the railway will not directly benefit. A more rapid postal communication will be a boon to all. The invalid will be carried sooner into a healthier climate; pater-familias will fly faster into the bosom of the family from whom fate and the Furlough Rules have so long separated him; and ardent young Coelebs will be able to run home and "clasp the maid he singled from the world" in near about one week less time than it would take him now—which of course may be important to bear in mind in a case where hours, minutes, and seconds become a matter of elementary arithmetic. The means of rapidly transporting food from north to south, or east to west will, it is to be hoped, render that objectionable office of Famine Commissioner almost a sinecure, and enable civil officers generally to turn their attention to more genial subjects than plague, pestilence, and famine, and some of the other horrors catalogued in the Litany. Fair Western, and other staple products of the interior, will escape many of the trials and dangers which now make their transit to a seaport so difficult and uncertain. Above all, to the great mass of the people, the railroad will, let us hope, be a blessing indeed; a contributor, by stealth as it were, to the welfare and happiness of millions who may never see their generous benefactor, and a powerful agent for the moral and materia advancement of all.

The public generally will be anxious to learn when the completion of the line may be looked for. Where so many contingencies have to be taken into consideration, it is not easy to fix the time with any degree of exactness. The task becomes all the more difficult from the fact that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, who are constructing the line that will connect Bombay with Raichore, where it will meet the Madras Railway, are now insisting on a better description of masonry than that originally specified to the contractors. Several finished bridges and culverts that had been passed by the district engineers, have since been condemned by superior authority, and have either been, or are now being reopened to receive stronger arching. This is particularly the case on that portion of the line which runs from Sholapore in the Bombay Presidency to Kulburgah in the Nizam's territory, 70 miles in length, and which is in other respects in a very forward state, the rails in fact being laid down for about 35 miles from Sholapore. It is only natural that the Company should be alarmed at the recent disasters on their lines, and they are to be commended for their determination to knock down and rebuild, at whatever cost, to such works as do not come up to the required standard; but when it is reflected that this re construction is found necessary on portions of the permanent way that have been in working only a few years, or even months, it is impossible not to come to the conclusion, that there must have been very bad management somewhere. Now that the mischief is discovered, it is of course a question of "whom shall we hang?" The engineers try to throw the blame on the contractors; the contractors on their part point indignantly to their contract, and ask if they have not given the class of work specified, and whether they are to be blamed if that work is not found on trial to be sufficiently durable? The whole story of the squabble would be too tedious to tell, and would not interest many of your readers, and I only allude to it at all, because it seems to me that the ill-feeling thereby engendered between the Company's and the contractor's officers—an ill-feeling, so strong that in one instance words alone, it is said, were found inadequate to give it expression —is to be regretted on public grounds, inasmuch as it tends to retard the progress of a most important public work. My own impression, after carefully listening to arguments on both sides, is that it is the Company themselves and their chief officers who are to blame. The engineers who plan and the engineers appointed to see those plans properly carried out cannot well escape a censure if in the end the work turns out to be defective. Either the designer must be wanting in the necessary professional ability or experience, or the constructor must be guilty of carelessness or neglect. It seems doubtful whether the Superintending, or, as they are called, Resident Engineers on the G. I. P. line, have always exercised as much personal supervision over their district subordinates, many of them young and inexperienced men, as would appear desirable. Some of these Residents are accused of not stirring from head-quarters for purposes of official inspection for months and months together, which, to say the least, looks like a very literal interpretation of duty; others are said to content themselves with an occasional spasmodic dash over 50, 60, or 70 miles of line in one day, with an equally rapid return home, which, to an impartial observer, seems to speak volumes for equestrian proficiency, but very little for professional supervision. Then again the G. I. P. R. Company cannot be said to have been happy of late in the choice of a chief agent and manager in India. Is it reasonable expect half-pay naval captains, or superannuated military officers to understand the multifarious duties of a railway manager? Is it not very like placing a talented "land-lubber" in command of a frigate? He would probably do well enough as a fair weather captain, and might readily acquire the professional knack of hitching up his nether garments, of "belaying there," or "shivering his timbers;" but is he the man we would care to trust the ship to on going into action? Captain Sherard Osborne, the late Agent, is, as everybody knows, one of the best officers in the British Navy, and General Rivers, the present Agent, has had experience of Indian Railways as a military engineer; but, still, the appointment of such officers to manage a large working railway, must be said to be a most daring attempt to fit square men in round holes. Much of the success with which the Madras Railway has been constructed and worked is doubtless due to the practical knowledge of railway management which Mr. Elwin, the present Agent and Manager, brought to his work. Perhaps the recent mishaps on the G. I. P. Railway and the shameful mismanagement brought to light on the Punjab line, will open the eyes of directors in England to the fact that it will probably pay in the long run to select their responsible officers with some regard for the eternal fitness of things.

How far the above circumstances may affect the progress of work on the Bombay line, I cannot say, but it is to be hoped that a better understanding will soon prevail between the Company and their contractors, and that work will go on as vigorously and harmoniously as it does on the Madras side. Perhaps the best means of determining the probable date when the Madras and Bombay lines will meet, is to take the length on either side which has yet to be opened, and the principal engineering works that have yet to be wholly, or partly executed. The Madras line will, next month I believe, be opened for public traffic as far as Tadpatry, in the Bellary district. The distance from Tadpatry to Raichore, the terminus, is about 125 miles. On the Bombay side the distance from Sholapore to Raichore is about 150 miles. Deducting from this the 35 miles from Sholapore which are so far completed as to be open for trollies, and we have the distances pretty equally balanced. We shall be near the mark, therefore, if we put down the total length of line to be yet finished at 250 miles. The greater portion of the rough earth-work, that is, making the embankments and cuttings, has been done over the whole of this distance, with the exception of eight or nine miles on the Madras side of Raichore, and this piece of land for some reason or other has not yet, it appears, been handed over to the contractors. With this single exception there is no mistaking the "line," and a perfect stranger set down on the North-West section at Arconum, and told to run straight ahead till he could go no further could not possibly help finding himself in due course at Boree Bunder station in Bombay. Here, however, he would find himself stopped by an element which neither King Canute, nor the Back Bay Company could command, though they both tried; and unless he felt disposed to take a header into Bombay harbour, which is not improbable after the fatigues of such a journey, he would be compelled to pull up. But it is not only the earth-work that has been executed; a large number of culverts and small bridges are finished, and the majority of those remaining are under construction. It may be broadly stated, indeed, that the principal work still to be done is the bridging of the big nullahs and the big rivers. Of the former there are many that have not even the dignity of a name, though when in flood they are by no means insignificant streams. Although during the dry season there is rarely any surface water to contend against, yet the getting in the foundations is frequently a troublesome and labourious work. It is by no means uncommon to sink ten or twelve feet before a solid bottom can be found, and in some cases it is necessary to go down even twenty and twenty-five feet. In the way of big rivers there are, on the Madras side, the Penair and the Toongaboodra; and on the Bombay side the Kistna, the Caugnee, and a small stream called the Boree. The Penair will be crossed at Jootoor by a bridge that will be about half a mile in length, I believe. The work is well advanced and will be finished, it is expected, in about ten months. The Toongaboodra, which separates the Madras Presidency from the dominions of H. H. the Nizam, will be crossed at Cassapore, a small village a few miles to the west of Madaveram, a place familiar to many travellers as the spot where the river is forded on the main road to Hyderabad. The bridge will consist of fifty-eight openings of sixty-four feet each between the piers which will give a full length of near about three quarters of a mile. The rails will be laid on wrought-iron girders, which will rest on piers of solid masonry, and will be at the average height of about forty-one feet above the bed of the river. Mr. Barnett, the contractor, has during the past dry season made a vigorous attack on this formidable work. Nineteen of the land piers, and one abutment are already founded, and the work men are now busy levelling and preparing the rock in the bed of the river for the reception of the masonry of seventeen of the river piers. This, as may be imagined, is a very laborious process on account of the hardness of the rock (trap and quartz) and its smooth polished surface, caused by the constant running of the water. It is out of this material, however, that the foundations are being literally cut. Abundance of excellent stone, granite, and basalt, is found in quarries on both sides of the river, but at some distance from the bridge, about four miles on the south side and two miles on the north; and large quantities are lying on the banks all ready for use. About 200 stone-cutters and masons, and 300 wudders are engaged on the works. Great difficulty is experienced in procuring skilled labour, the majority of the masons having to be obtained from the Bombay side. I am sorry to say that complaints are made as to the indifference of the village authorities in the Nizam's territory to render any assistance to the constructors of our railway. Even the timber, rafters, &c., required for bungalows and sheds, have to be carried across from the south side, because the contractor's agents were not allowed to purchase material in the neighbourhood of the bridge on the Nizam's side. Surely a grievance of this character requires only to be brought to the notice of Sir Salar Jung to be remedied at once. It is so obviously to the interest of the Nizam to offer every facility for the construction of the railway through his territory, that one can scarcely conceive such a trivial obstacle as I have alluded to being known at head-quarters. I strongly suspect myself that it was originated by some village Bumble. The Toongaboodra bridge will be the *magnum opus* of the Madras Railway, and when it is finished, we may be pretty sure that the whole of the Madras line will be ready to be opened. Mr. Gale, who has charge of the works for Mr. Barnett, as indeed of the whole line from Adoni to Raichore, hopes to finish the bridge in two years, and looking at the progress he has made during the first working season which, on account of the freshes running down the river, lasts only from January to June, there is every reason to believe that his hopes will be realized. Mr. W. Robinson is the engineer in charge.

The principal bridge on the G. I. P. line will be that over the Kistna, which is to be crossed at a point about three or four miles below the junction of the river Beemah with the Kistna. It was intended at first to cross near the village of Dewa Soogoor, where there is a ford, leading to the Hyderaad road, and some stone for building has been collected on the north side of the river. The engineers, however, have recently changed their site, going a little to the west of Dewa Soogoor. I understand the bridge is to be about the same length as the Toongaboodra bridge, but the bed of the river is deeper and has always a good deal of water in it. The design of the bridge as well as the site has been altered. It is not quite certain, I believe, whether the plans have been definitively settled, but it is proposed at present to have iron cylinder piers on masonry foundations, the openings between the piers to be 100 feet. Nothing whatever has yet been done towards this, the principal bridge on the Bombay side. Unless a little more activity is shown by the Company's chief engineers there is every reason to fear, that long after the other portions of the line, both on the Madras and Bombay sides, are ready, this Kistna bridge will be a stumbling block to an open thoroughfare between the two Presidencies. The chief agent of the contractor on this district, Mr. Jackson, estimates that it will take three years to build the bridge. Even supposing work were commenced at once, we could not, according to this gentleman's calculation, expect the bridge to be ready until March 1871; but the present working season is far advanced, and in a couple of months, the Kistna will be swelling with the waters of the south west monsoon and will not fully subside again till the north-east monsoon is over. It seems doubtful, therefore, whether we shall have an uninterrupted railway communication—a forty hours' journey—between Madras and Bombay till about the end of 1871. This delay will be a source of regret to the public generally. It should be stated that the Company's chief engineers only appear to blame, for the fact that the work has not yet been commenced, as, though the surveys of the line have been made for some years, these gentlemen have only just discovered that the site originally fixed upon for their great bridge was not nearly the best that could be selected! The next bridge on the G. I. P. line is that over the Caugnee, a river that runs into the Beemah. It will be a handsome stone bridge, 2,000 feet in length; the work is well advanced, many of the piers, which run 50 feet high from the bed of the river, and are 10 feet thick at the base, being finished and the arching commenced. The bridge crosses the river near a village called Inguliaghee, about 20 miles south of Kulburgah. The Boree, bridge is about 35 miles from Sholapore, and is the limit to which the rails have been laid. It is not a very extensive affair after the Kistna and Caugnee; nearly all the foundations are in, and a good many of the piers are built up. As soon as this bridge is finished, it will no doubt be possible to lay down the rails over a good portion of the remainning 35 miles from the Boree to Kulburgah.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT
Mar. 5	Sir Charles Napier	Sticks	Liverpool
6	Rajah of Sarawak	Morton	Deal

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 5	Emerald	McKenzie	London
	R. P. Reynard	Price	Liverpool
6	Amity	Purdy	Ditto.
8	Silvia	Kenivall	Cardiff
9	Esk	Slee	Clyde
	Atlantic King	Lewis	Ditto.
	Ravensworth	Yeoman	Sunderland
	Moses Williamson	Lake	Liverpool
10	Kedron	Howit	Ditto
	Anglo Indian	.....	Deal
	Bates Family	Hogg	Liverpool
11	Abergeldie	Monro	London
	Atlanta	Baird	Hull
	Beau Monde	Linsted	London

The ship J. C. *Bell*, from Liverpool to Bombay, was totally wrecked, March 7, near Padstow.—Crew saved.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Agincourt, for Aden, Feb. 6.

Castlemaine, from Bombay, Jan. 12th, at Calcutta.

Thomas Seddons, Glasgow for Bombay, Jan. 16th, 5.50 N. 22.50 W

Gilbert Thompson, Bombay to Liverpool, Jan. 31, off Ascension.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER JOINT STOCK COMPANIES ACCOUNTS.

(*Express, March 12.*)

THIS morning was published the draft of a bill brought in by Sir William Hutt and Mr. Ellice for the better regulation and the supervision by the Board of Trade of the accounts of railway and other joint stock companies. By this bill it is proposed, that railway accounts and balance sheets shall be made out half-yearly, and that limited companies' balance-sheets shall be made out yearly, the Board of Trade having the power to vary, from time to time, the form in which such accounts are made out. These accounts and balance-sheets are to be deposited with the Board of Trade and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies; and no dividends are to be declared until the accounts are so deposited. The most important clause in the bill is the 12th, which provides that the Board of Trade may appoint one or more competent Inspectors to examine into the affairs of any railway company under this Act and to report thereon in such manner as the Board may direct, upon the application of the chairman and deputy-chairman, or of any two of the directors and their secretary, or upon the application of not less than ten holders of ordinary or preference shares whose holdings in the aggregate shall amount to not less than one twentieth part of the capital of the company; or upon the application of not less than ten holders of debentures or debenture stock, the nominal amount of which shall in the aggregate be not less than one-tenth of the loan capital of the company. The application for inspection is, however, to be supported by such evidence as the Board of Trade may require for the purpose of showing that the applicants have good reason for requiring such an investigation to be made, and that they are not actuated by malicious motives. It will be part of the duty of the inspector to examine all books and papers in the custody of the officers or agents of a railway company; and he will be empowered to examine the latter upon oath. A penalty, not exceeding 5*l.*, may be levied upon any officer or agent refusing to produce books and documents, or to answer the questions that may be put to him. The opinion of these examiners shall be reported to the Board of Trade, and all expenses incidental to the examination are to be defrayed by the persons upon whose application the inspectors are appointed, unless the Board of Trade should see fit to direct the same to be paid out of the assets of the railway company. In case of legal proceedings reports of the inspectors are to be admissible as evidence of the opinion of the inspectors in relation to any matter contained in the report; but no account, balance-sheet, report, or statement under this Act shall be admisible as evidence in favour of a company of the truth of any matter therein stated. The bill also provides for the infliction of penalties on companies failing to

REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION FOR BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1866.

(Concluded from the Bombay Gazette of 2nd April.)

STATISTICAL.

Increase and Decrease.—The strength of the European army serving in the Bombay Presidency on the 1st of January 1867, according to a return furnished by the Adjutant General of the Army, was 14,404, which is 1,780 men more than on the corresponding date of the year 1866.

The return deals with a gross total of 15,257 effective men.

After deducting 531 men lost to the effective strength from other causes than those pertaining to health, and basing calculations on the remainder, it is found that the loss by invaliding amounted to 357, and by death to 101 men in every thousand. Sickness thus operated in diminishing the strength of the effective army during the year to the extent of nearly 46 men in every thousand

Marriage.—The proportion of married men among the private soldiers on the 1st day of May 1866 was as follows :—

Artillery	...	...	...	8·9 per cent
Infantry	...	...	...	7·8 ,, ,,
Cavalry	...	...	...	5·3 ,, ,,

The proportion varied in the Artillery from over 16 per cent. in No. 4 Battery, 21st Brigade, to less than 1½ per cent. in G. Battery, 14th Brigade. In the Infantry from over 9 per cent. in the 26th Cameronians and the 103rd Fusiliers to about 5 per cent. in the 96th Regiment. In the Cavalry the 3rd Dragoon Guards had 7·3 per cent. married or in a somewhat smaller strength had double the number of married men that there were in the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

Sickness and Mortality.—The medical returns deal exclusively with the non-commissioned rank and file of corps, the "effectives," of the army, and embrace the period from 30th December 1865 to 28th December 1866. Out of a (weekly) mean strength of 12,051 there were 717 men constantly sick, and 153 died; or approximately, the services of six out of every one hundred men were wholly lost through sickness, and five out of every four hundred men died.

The sickness has been slightly greater, the mortality less, than in the preceding year.

The rate of mortality for the year 1863 (12·03 per mile) is the lowest that has been attained in the Bombay army; the rate for the year 1866 (12·7 per mile) closely approaches it.

After deduction of 15·4 from the rate of mortality in 1865, which figures represent the mortality of that year, due to the greater prevalence of cholera, a balance of 7 per mile in favour of 1866 is still apparent, and is contributed to by a slightly diminished death-rate in all the diseases which have afforded fatal cases.

Violence.—1,246 admissions into hospital and 27 deaths were occasioned by violence; numbers which bear a ratio to strength nearly equal to that of the previous year. A less severity in the nature of the injuries is indicated by a considerable decrease in the number of fatal cases.

Cholera.—There has been an almost entire immunity from cholera during the year; the returns show only eight cases, seven proving fatal. One of these cases occurred at Kirkee, all the others at Poona. One case occurred at Belgaum in the 26th Regiment, the man being a patient in hospital when attacked, and another in the Artillery at Ahmedabad; these two cases seem to have been omitted from the returns.

Fever.—Malarious fever has been considerably less prevalent and much less fatal than in the preceding year, but has been the cause of four times more sickness than any other one disease, except venereal.

Venereal Disease.—There were 2,556 admissions from venereal disease which gives a ratio of 212 per thousand men, and shows a greater prevalence of the disease by 10·3 per mile than in the previous year; it has been the cause of 15 per cent. of the entire sickness.

Intemperance.—The statistical hospital returns cannot be viewed as giving reliable information regarding the prevalence of drunkenness in the army, or the effects of intemperate habits on health and efficiency. There is no doubt that many cases of disease, attributable to indulging in liquor to excess, are entered in the returns under other heads than those of "delirium tremens" and "obriosities." Severe forms of disease, directly attributable to excess in stimulants, seem to have been much less common than in the preceding year.

Liver Disease; Dysentery.—Liver affections were proportionally most common at Khandalla, Sholapoor, Kirkee, and Neemuch; dysentery at Khandalla, Belgaum and Bombay.

Scurvy.—Scurvy has been twice as prevalent as in the preceding year. Poona afforded the greatest number of cases, which is explicable on the score of the 45th Regiment having arrived from Neemuch much debilitated. Mhow, Kurrachee, Aden, and Nusseerabad afforded cases in considerable numbers, and in degree according to the order in which they are named.

STATIONAL.

Military Buildings.—A detailed statement, furnished by executive engineers of the works completed, in progress, or contemplated, in connection with military buildings, forms part of the Appendix.

Monthly Reports.—The monthly statistical and sanitary reports, rendered by the medical officers of corps, were obligingly sent to the Commission for perusal, by the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department.

Annual Reports.—Reports of the sanitary condition of stations, embracing the whole year, were likewise received from senior medical officers in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State.

From these and other sources the following information has been gathered :—

POONA DIVISION.

Poona.—Fever was nearly twice as prevalent at this station as generally throughout the army. Dysentery, diarrhœa, scury, and liver complaint prevailed beyond the average.

There was relatively less sickness, but a considerably higher rate of mortality, than at Kirkee.

A few cases of cholera occurred in August among the troops occupying the depot lines; the usual means of checking the disease were promptly adopted.

The barrack and hospital accommodation of the station had undergone considerable improvement.

The surface drainage at Ghorepooree had been much improved.

The hospital accommodation was insufficient, and one of the new barracks had been used as a hospital.

The accommodation of the depot was, as usual, supplemented by the use of tents at the crowded season.

A census of the cantonments of Poona and Kirkee was taken in the 12th December 1865, and gave a total of 34,315 souls. The garrison of Poona was at the time deficient by the absence of a wing of each of two European regiments.

Kirkee.—The sickness among the troops at this station was above, and the mortality under, the average; the excess of sickness being chiefly attributable to the prevalence of fever, scurvy, diarrhœa, and liver disease also prevailed.

A few cases of cholera occurred in the station; in one instance only was the subject of the disease a soldier.

The conservancy establishment was reported insufficient.

A site in the neighbourhood of Kirkee for upper-storied barracks, to accommodate a whole regiment of infantry, has been determined.

The carrying out the project of conveying water from the Pashan valley was sanctioned, and the work has been commenced.

Maunderdeo.—The returns from this station embrace the period from 2nd March to 22nd June.

The men were accommodated in tents; the sickness was small, and there was no casualty.

In the beginning of the year it was reported that Maunderdeo was preferable to Punchgunnee for occupation by troops in the hot season, chiefly on account of the greater facility in obtaining water.

Sattara.—The troops at this station did not maintain the high standard of health exhibited in the returns of the previous year. There was a large increase of admissions from all the specified diseases, except venereal disease, in which a decrease of 164·4 per mile appears. The type of disease, however, is reported to have been very mild, and but one case proved fatal.

The barrack accommodation has been increased. The floors of the old barracks are paved with roughly-cut stone, and are found difficult to keep dry, as water lodges in the depressions.

The accommodation in the fort was taken advantage of during the hot weather, 50 men being lodged there for a month at a time.

Sholapore.—The health of the troops at this station was highly satisfactory, but liver complaint appears to be comparatively common, the cases having been proportionately numerous during the last three years. Other diseases were not prevalent.

The barrack accommodation had been increased.

The harness is still kept in the dormitories.

Ahmednuggur.—The health of the troops was very good throughout the year. There seems to have been a great immunity from malarious fever. Venereal disease was much the most prevalent affection, and the senior medical officer remarks that a lock hospital is greatly wanted.

Much had been effected to improve the general barrack accommodation. A site has been determined for new Artillery barracks, and material for their construction was being collected.

Tents had been used in supplement of accommodation, and some single men had been lodged in the patcherries, which are ill-ventilated. The temporary patcherry buildings, occupied by the families of the Artillery, are "wretched" quarters.

A proposal to extend the cantonment limits had been entertained, and its adoption is considered very desirable.

The village of Bhingar had undergone some improvement.

Water from the Shahpore aqueduct was expected to be soon available. The water now used is liable to pollution, when passing through the aqueduct in the village of Bhingar. "A dead native was fished out of the aqueduct * * * who must have lain a week or 10 days there."

The accommodation at Sulabut Khan's Tomb was taken aovantage of in the usual way, both for convalescents and men in health.

Asseerghur.—Almost the whole sickness of this station was attributable to malarious fever, which seems to have prevailed considerably above the average of other stations. The general health was very good; there was but one death, which was caused by dysentery. The station was occupied by European troops only from the 12th May.

The lavatory accommodation had been improved, but, owing to some imperfection in the outlet, water-pipes had been but little used.

"During the months of September and October considerable malarial unhealthiness prevailed at this station owing to rank vegetation." The medical officer represents that prompt measures were not taken for its removal.

A woman was employed in keeping a watch on the prostitutes, and was the means of bringing some infected women for treatment, and of others leaving the place. The admissions from venereal disease among the troops was 61·2 per mile. In the preceding year they were 139·3 per mile.

Owing to the work of removal of the silt from the tank being in progress, a detachment intended for Asseerghur was detained at Khandalla till May, until the silt was in a state as to dryness that did not leave any apprehension of harm.

MHOW DIVISION.

Mhow.—The admissions from fever at this station amounted to nearly double the general average, yet were nearly a third less than in the preceding year. No other disease was prevalent. The mortality was small, only 7·8 per mile.

Drainage works had been carried on, but the low swampy ground south-west of the infantry barracks remained as before.

Sanction was accorded to the use of punkhas and tatties in barracks and hospitals during the hot season.

The question was mooted whether, at Mhow and other stations in Malwa, owing to the nature of the soil, the rule for the provision of double-storied barracks, in which the upper-floors only are used as dormitories, might not be departed from. The Government of India decided that it was unadvisable to occupy the lower-floor of barracks at Mhow permanently as dormitories.

A proposition was made that there should be a place within a short distance of Mhow to which invalids might be sent for change of air, and to which soldiers might resort for recreation during the cooler months; it was recommended that accommodation should, in the first place, be provided for 20 men.

It was proposed to increase the quantity of water in the wells by raising the water level in the Gumbeer Nulla by means of dams; but it was feared that the natural subsoil drainage would be thereby checked, and injurious marsh produced. The deepening of the wells by five or ten feet, it was thought, would probably produce a larger result than dams, except in the immediate neighbourhood of these.

The occupation of the Cavalry stables at Mhow, and the accumulation of litter in close proximity to the barracks and to windward of them, were the subjects of considerable correspondence. The medical officer of the 6th Dragoon Regiment considered these the causes of increased sickness from fever. The stables were ultimately vacated, and the litter was removed.

Indore.—The troops at this station were relieved every month from Mhow.

The barrack and hospital accomodation, and the general sanitary condition of the cantonment, are reported to be excellent.

The canteen is in a room in the corner of a barrack.

The facilities for obtaining liquor are great, owing to the cantonment being in Holkar's territory, where there exists no order prohibiting the sale of liquor to European soldiers.

Neemuch.—This station has maintained its character for unhealthiness, and has this year been the most sickly of any military station in the Bombay command. The large sickness and mortality are attributable to fever and liver disease. Venereal affections prevailed in a large ratio.

Pending the provision of good barracks for a wing, a reduction of the infantry garrison to two companies was approved by the Government of India.

The system of dry earth conservancy was not fully carried out, owing to the alterations in the buildings not having been completed.

The supply of potatoes failed on one occasion, and their quality was frequently very inferior. It was ordered that a supply of preserved potatoes should be kept for issue when necessary. There were eight admissions to hospital from scurvy.

Nusseerabad.—The health of the troops at this station was fair.

Fever afforded only an average number of cases.

There was much sickness from venereal disease. A lock hospital had been established, and the prostitutes, who resided within the jurisdiction of the cantonment authorities, were kept under surveillance. It is said that the disease was contracted by men cohabiting with women who lived beyond the cantonment limits.

Ophthalmia prevailed to a considerable extent, principally among the families of the Infantry regiment, and is supposed to be caused by an ammoniacal atmosphere generated from the cavalry lines, which are close by the patcherries.

A bread-kneading machine was brought in to use.

The same scarcity of potatoes as at Neemuch was felt, and similar arrangements were made to meet future wants. There were 14 admissions into hospital from scurvy.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to improve the water supply by sinking a well "in the barrack ground, below the level of the Dilwara well." Other wells had been sunk on the eastern side of the cantonment, but none of them yielded wholesome drinking water.

Ajmere.—The garrison, which consists of one company, was relieved monthly from Nusseerabad.

There was little sickness excepting from venereal disease, which afforded 18 out of a total of 61 cases of admission to hospital.

Little had been done to improve the bad barrack accommodation, as the construction of the buildings does not admit of openings being made in the walls. The use of punkhas and khuskhus tatties was sanctioned for the hot season. There is low marshy ground about a quarter of a mile east from the fort, which gives rise at times to noxious smells.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Ahmedabad.—Fever, which with the exception of venereal, was the only prevalent disease at this station, afforded less then the average ratio of cases. Again, excepting venereal disease, the health statistics of 1866 compare very favourably with those of 1865.

The sanitary condition of the station is described as being excellent.

Means were wanted for the conservancy of the commissioned and warrant officers' compounds.

The accommodation for the troops had been much increased and improved.

The accommodation for hospital establishments was deficient.

A detailed report on the cantonment forms part of the Appendix.

Deesa.—Fever was nearly 10 per cent. less prevalent, and only half as fatal as in the previous year.

Much progress has been made in extending and improving the barrack and hospital accommodation.

The water from ablution rooms, instead of being conveyed to a distance by pipe, was allowed to soak into the ground in the immediate neighbourhood.

The work of making roads and bridging nullahs had been begun.

There was an occasional scarcity of vegetables, and six admissions to hospital were from scurvy.

Baroda.—The detachment of Artillery at this station was very small, and was frequently relieved from Ahmedabad.

The sickness was small, and the mortality nil.

As the Artillery bullock sheds were near the well, which afforded the best drinking water for the troops, steps were taken for their removal.

A report on the Artillery lines will be found in the Appendix.

SIND DIVISION.

Kurrachee.—The health of the troops at this station, as shown by the returns, was slightly inferior to that of the preceding year; but as compared with the generality of stations it was very satisfactory.

There were comparatively few admissions from fever.

Scurvy exhibited itself both in the Artillery and Infantry.

The bread is reported to have been inferior in quality.

Ophthalmia was prevalent in the Infantry regiment, and led to its removal from the station.

The Infantry barrack-room doors were divided horizontally, so as to permit of the lower half only being shut; this was said to increase the comfort of the men, "who before complained of dust, and of the cold night air blowing on their faces." A diminution of admissions for ophthalmia is said to have ensued. The bad sanitary condition of the Infantry officers' lines was on several occasions taken notice of.

A report on the station forms part of the Appendix.

Hydrabad.—The sickness in this station was not great, but the mortality was large, 30·3 per mile. The 2nd Queen's arrived from England in the last quarter of the year, and suffered severely from fever and bowel complaints. Two men of the regiment died. There was only one death in the Artillery; the others occurred in the 109th Regiment, one being from suicide.

The bed-clothing is said to have been insufficient for the cold weather.

The hospital compound wall is thought to be too high, and there was an accumulation of refuse of some years' standing just outside it, and the sanitary condition of the vicinity was unsatisfactory. There is no covered passage between the hospital and the latrines.

The family quarters are very defective; there were instances of a family of five living in one room 16' by 17 ½' and 17½' high.

The manure yard is about two miles from the town, and its condition is stated to have been "horrible."

The water supply for the station of Hydrabad was the subject of a special report.

The period for which troops should serve at Hydrabad was considered, and it was thought that two years should be the limit, owing to the debilitating tendency of the climate.

BOMBAY BRIGADE.

Colaba.—The health of the troops at Colaba appears to have been excellent. Malarious fever and venereal disease, the two affections which, greatly above all others and at all stations swell the sick list, prevailed in so small a degree as to be noteworthy.

The rate of mortality was high, the number of deaths being eight; one was from suicide, and three were from consumption.

Much pains were taken in the first portion of the year, by occupation of verandahs and a judicious distribution, to prevent overcrowding. Before the end of the year the construction of temporary barracks had been completed, and ample accommodation provided.

It is in contemplation to erect at Colaba double-storied barracks, designs for which have been prepared and have met with much consideration. Much property on the peninsula has been purchased by Government in view to carrying out a project for the formation of Colaba into a military cantonment, in which the whole garrison of Bombay may be located.

The nuisance occasioned by the foul foreshores had been abated by the provision of latrines for the civil inhabitants, and by better arrangements for the removal of the soil from the barrack latrines.

The best way of disposal of this soil came under discussion. One method proposed was to load it in boats and to discharge it at suitable times in the open sea. Questions of expense, of difficulties in the monsoon season, and of the likelihood of occasional carelessness in complying with the necessary provisions to ensure none of the soil being throwe back into the harbour or Back Bay, have, at any rate, postponed the adoption of the proposal. It is now proposed to deodorise the soil with Macdougall's powder, and cart it to the Municipality's filth depot at Clinch Bunder.

Khandalla.—No special report has been received from this station, which is occupied by troops only during portions of the year. There were four deaths, all which occurred in the first quarter of the year, in the 4th Regiment, two from liver disease, one from dysentery, and one from acute rheumatism.

It was contemplated to cease using the Khandalla barracks as a habitation for troops; however, it was recommended that the barracks should be kept in repair for use in the case of crowding in the Poona barracks, or in the hot months, when accommodation was deficient at Poorundhur or Maunderdeo, or in the case of epidemic disease prevailing at Bombay.

ADEN BRIGADE,

Aden.—The health of the garrison seems to have been very good. There was a large decrease, as compared with the previous year, in admissions from fever, which prevailed in a less degree at Aden than at any other station in the Bombay Command. There were 16 cases of scurvy, but no death. The rations, both animal and vegetable, are stated to have been good and abundant.

In January some of the garrison was employed in an expedition into the interior, and again for several days in March. Every two months throughout the year a movement of troops was made between the cantonment proper and the Isthmus and Steamer Point. The soldiers were occasionally employed in public works. All these circumstances are said to have had a beneficial effect upon health.

The medical officer considers the dry conservancy system not adapted for Aden, where the soil is sand, and there is no cultivation. He fears that burying such filth in the earth may, in future years, be the cause of much unhealthiness, and proposes that it be thrown into the sea.

The question of sites for proposed new barracks has met with much consideration.

It was decided that the tour of duty at Aden should not be prolonged beyond two years, and that troops on coming to India from Aden should, when practicable, be located at a station in the Dukhun or the Southern Maratha Country.

Sanction was accorded to the execution of a project for bringing water from the Shaik Othman wells in the interior, and the work was commenced. A large addition to, and an improvement of, the apparatus for the distillation and the aeration of water had been arranged for.

BELGAUM BRIGADE.

Belgaum.—There was, as usual, comparative immunity from malarious fever among the troops at this station. Bowel affections were comparatively most prevalent and most fatal. The number of admissions for venereal disease approximated to 50 per cent., amounted in fact to within 50 of half the entire strength.

Belgaum is notorious for the prevalence of of venereal disease among the troops, and it seems desirable that action should be taken with a view to mitigate the evil.

Cholera prevailed to a small extent in June; several of the Artillery followers died from it.

One man of the 26th regiment was attacked in hospital and died; this was the only case that occurred among the soldiers.

There were 12 admissions from scurvy, and it is reported by the medical officer that a scorbutic taint manifested itself among the men of the 26th regiment in the end of the preceding year, and continued during the beginning of 1866, and was, in his opinion, caused by the long voyage from Europe. Some cases of the same disease occurred among the men of the Artillery, which led to a correspondence regarding the supply of vegetables at the station. This resulted in an order by Government that the troops should have a vegetable ration of eight ounces of potatoes, four ounces of green succulent vegetables of European sorts, and four ounces of good mixed country vegetables, without reference to cost. The opportunity was taken of representing that it was desirable that red pumpkin should be excluded from the schedule.

There was a large addition to the barrack accommodation at this station during the year.

SANATARIA.

Poorundhur.—The mean strength of effectives was only five, that of invalids and convalescents 104. There was but one death during the year, which occurred from dysentery.

There was a marked decrease in admissions from fever and diarrhœa, and a great increase from liver disease, as compared with the preceding year.

The liquor ration was restricted to malt, no spirit having been allowed on the hil! ; an arrangement which is said to have been of much benefit to health.

The men were engaged in public works, and earned from 8 to 12 annas per day; the work was found conducive to health.

In consequence of the range of temperature being so great during the cold weather, the medical officer is of opinion that the use of flannel shirts is essential to health.

The accommadation of the non-commissioned officers was very defective; and the earthern floors of the barracks are very objectionable.

The barracks required eaves' gutters and better conveniences for washing.

The apothecary's quarters, in process of construction, will afford totally inadequate accommodation.

An insolated hospital ward and latrines for natives are urgently required.

Mount Aboo.—There was a large number of cases of fever, yet fewer than at any former period.

This is attributed to improvement of the surface drainage, and the medical officer urges the work of sub-soil drainage being undertaken.

The men were "occupied at their own desire upon the public works, with the very best effects upon their health."

A garden was much wanted.

Fireplaces were being constructed in the barrack rooms.

The cells were too damp to be used for a considerable portion of the year.

From the 10th of March to the 13th of June, a detachment was encamped on an elevated plateau, about one-fourth of a mile to the north-east of the barracks, and enjoyed good health.

Complaints were frequent regarding the bad quality of the bread.

Ghizree.—The question of the relative advantages of Ghizree and Munora, as regards a site for a sanitarium, came under consideration. It was represented that Munora had the advantage over Ghizree of "closer proximity to the sea, as the breeze coming so immediately from the water must be cooler than it would be after blowing over heated ground, and as sea-bathing could be obtained in the stiller water of the harbour, and with less fatigue than at the former (Ghizree) station. Were the object in view to provide for only a few men, or merely for men requiring to be treated in hospital, Munora should have the preference, but as provision has to be made for a large body of invalids and convalescents who require outdoor recreation and exercise, the narrow bounds set by the sea on three sides, and the loose sand and swampy ground on the north, give to this part too much the character of a prison. Taking all circumstances into consideration, Ghizree, which affords a wider range for recreation should * * * be the site for the permnenta barracks."

A number af cases of scurvy from the 95th Regiment, at Kurrachee, were received at the sanitarium, which led to the vegetable ration being increased, and lime-juice and sugar being issued.

Teethul.—In April, May, and part of June, invalids from Ahmedadad were accommodated in tents. The strength was 23.

Water was procured from a well, and is reported to have been brackish.

Taraghur.—Invalids from Nusseerabad were accommodated during the hot season in a bomb-proof building, in which thers were cots for 20 patients.

The detachment of troops at Ajmere had the advantage of a residence on the hill.

A quarter of the number were accommodated in tents, and relieved weekly, so that each man had the benefit of the change during his tour of duty (a month) at Ajmere.

Drinking water was procured from a tank, which at the end of the year was being cleaned out, and having its margin cleared of vegetation.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFICE—Paris.

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SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No Interest will be allowed above one lac.

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Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

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,, 2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1	do.	.....	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
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Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th March, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

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London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

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On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed

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On demand	...	at 1s. 11 3/8d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland	...	at 1s. 11 5/16d. ,,

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 ; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1868

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee
,, 4	do.	.....	1s. 11 3/8d. ,,
,, 3	do.	.....	1s. 11 9/16d. ,,
,, 2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 1	do.	.....	1s. 11 7/16d. ,,
On demand		.....	1s. 11 3/8d. ,,
On Scotland	do.	.....	
On Ireland	do.	.....	1s. 11 5/16d. ,,

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 3,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	... ...	6 per cent.
6 do.	... ...	5 ,,
3 do.	... ...	4 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 24th March 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the Oriental Bank, London, at the following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	... ...	at 1s. 11 11/32d.	,,
3 do.	... ...	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 do.	... ...	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	,,
1 do.	... ...	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	... ...	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 3 per cent. on minimum monthly balances, up to one lac of Rupees ; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000 ; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.

—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, from Messrs. BRANDENBURG FRERES' BORDEAUX.

COGNAC	Extra fine quality	.....	Rs. 58 per dozen.
	Superior do.	.....	,, 32 ,,
	No. 1	.....	,, 25 ,,
	,, 2	.....	,, 18 ,,
	Aux Armes	.....	,, 14 ,,
	Au bouquet	.....	,, 12 ,,
			quarts pints.
CLARET	Medoc	.....	Rs. 10 12
	St. Julien	.....	,, 12 14
	Larose	.....	,, 16 18
	Chateau Leoville	.....	,, 24 26
	Chateau Lafite	.....	,, 30 32
SAUTERNE	Haut	.....	,, 13 15

BELL VENTZ & LUCIUS,
Sole Agents for Messrs. Brandenburg Freres.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

FOR SALE, a high caste Bay Arab HORSE. Height 14.3½. Age 5 years. Weight carrier. Also a four-wheeled DOG CART, with HOOD, and HORSE, and set of single HARNESS—owner going home. Apply to ALI ABDOOLAH, Byculla Commission Stables.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE, MAHABULESHWAR POTATOES, best quality, in baskets of 4 maunds. Rs. 12 per basket.—Cash.

COLZA OIL, in drums of 5 Gallons. Rs. 12 per drum.—Cash. Apply at No. 10, Hummum Street.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

WESTLEY RICHARDS & Co.—FOR SALE for export only, 2 breech-loading CARBINES, with Moulds and Plugs for muzzle-loading,—sighted for 1,000 yards.

Also a few breech and muzzle-loading GUNS and RIFLES for Sporting purposes.

CHARLES CARTER.

1, Bruce Lane, 2nd April 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat,
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of :—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, xetrr stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots. do.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

GOODS FOR THE HOT SEASON.

JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of thin ALL-WOOL TWEEDS for Suits, in Mixtures, Checks, and Stripes,—warranted shrunk.

MADE TO MEASURE.

Double-breasted Coat and Trowsers ..... Rs. 22-0
Trowsers only ..... ,, 8-8